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PREMIER DEFINES CANADA'S POLICY TOWARD STRIKES

**Civil Servants Must Not Strike—
Government to Compose Diffi-
culties, Remedy Grievances,
Establish Conciliation Boards**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, has issued the following statement concerning the Canadian strikes:

"There are unfortunate labor difficulties in a few Canadian cities, but public services are being well maintained, and except for a short time, in one city, no serious public inconvenience has resulted. There has been no attempt at riot or disturbance.

"The policy of the government is as follows:

"First—To maintain law and order and to protect life and property.

"Second—To insist that employees in the civil service shall not join in strikes, and to dismiss, instantly, all persons violating this principle.

"Third—To use its best efforts, by conciliation and otherwise, to compose difficulties between employers and employees; to establish boards of conciliation, wherever possible, and to use every effort within the federal power to remedy any existing grievances."

Soldiers Take Strikers' Places

At the opening of the House yesterday, Sir Robert made a statement in which, however, there was but little news. He said that the post office was practically working at normal, the places of the strikers being taken largely by returned soldiers. The railway mail clerks had also returned to their posts. The Premier also shortly narrated the attempts of the government to bring about a solution of the Toronto trouble.

According to the news received from Winnipeg a big step has been taken in the direction of conciliation, this being an offer by the metal trades employers to bridge the breach between themselves and their workmen by allowing the representatives of the Canadian Railway Brotherhood to act as mediators. Another hopeful feature is that a number of the civic employees have applied for reinstatement.

The Prime Minister telegraphed to Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, now at Winnipeg, asking him to forward a copy of the telegram received by the Senator from the Mayor of Calgary, and the former's reply thereto. It reads as follows:

"Winnipeg, May 29.—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, Ottawa.
"Your telegram received. Following is copy of wire received from Mayor of Calgary, together with copy of my reply, which, in my judgment, correctly states situation.

Calgary Mayor's Reply

"Calgary, May 26.—Several unions ceased work this morning in sympathy with Winnipeg labor men. From information received here, the situation there is somewhat obscure. It is claimed on behalf of the men that the dispute in Winnipeg is with regard to the recognition of the union and the right to bargain collectively, while press dispatches indicate it is a question of the power of a central committee. If you can enlighten us on this matter it will be appreciated. (Signed) R. C. Marshall, Mayor."

In reply thereto, I said:

"Have been here since Thursday last. Very carefully investigated cause of existing general strike, which the strike committee blamed upon certain employers for refusing recognition of workmen's right to collective bargaining. The employers affected proved conclusively that they have had no objection to their employees organizing, and have dealt with committees of their employees elected as representatives of the various craft unions concerned in their industry. Have furthermore expressed perfect willingness to meet with executive officers of these various organizations if desired, but refused to deal with a body known as the Metal Trades Council, which is elected by employees in other industries outside of their own. Twenty-four hours before the sympathetic strike was called, the Premier of Manitoba urged an adjustment of the matters in dispute by arbitration, and in a final attempt to prevent the general strike asked the committee if they would cancel it provided the employers would agree to recognize the Metal Trades Council, to which question a negative reply was given.

No Sympathy for Strikers

"Subsequent events proved conclusively that the motive behind the general strike effort was for the purpose of assuming control and direction of commercial and industrial affairs, also municipal, provincial and federal activities so far as they were being carried on in this city, and with the avowed intention of extending that control to a wider field. I have no hesitation in stating that the One Big Union movement is the underlying cause of the whole trouble, and that the Winnipeg general strike deserves no sympathy or support from labor organizations outside.

and more applications for positions in the post office have been received than can be accommodated. Expect to wire you further. Satisfactory progress tonight.

(Signed) "G. D. ROBERTSON."

It is known here that a number of the striking postal men have asked the postmaster in Winnipeg to be allowed to resume their work, but it has been found impossible to grant their requests. It was pointed out that they were given three days in which to consider their position and that they took the course they did with their eyes open.

Big Strike in Toronto

Citizens Will Enforce Order—Strikers Already Number 15,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Sir Robert Borden's suggestion, that in order to avoid a general strike the question as to how many hours should constitute a day be submitted to arbitration, and the negotiations between employers and employees at a special conference in Ottawa having failed to bring about a settlement of the main points at issue, a general strike was called in this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Of the 30,000 members of organized labor 15,000 have already quit work, and others are getting ready to carry out the request of the general committee. Two thousand carpenters went out yesterday in sympathy with the metal trades, which are entering upon their fourth week of the strike.

The street railway men will decide upon their course at a meeting called for Saturday night, and the Great War Veterans Association will determine its attitude also. All civic employees are at their posts as usual.

A large and powerful citizens' committee is being organized to maintain order, and assure a supply of the necessities of life, and a corps of 10,000 motor cars is forming for duty, should the street car men join the strikers.

Strike Settlement in Sight

Winnipeg Metal Trade Employers Will Consider Collective Bargaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A settlement of the general strike which has paralyzed Winnipeg for a fortnight, is in sight. The metal trades employers on Thursday morning notified Mayor Gray that they were willing to consider the question of collective bargaining, providing that the railway-running trades were sole mediators. The president of the Railroad Conductors' Union made the offer and it was conveyed to the citizens' committee of 1000 by the Mayor.

In some quarters, the decision of the ironmasters is interpreted as indicative of an early settlement; in others as good tactics on the part of the metal trades employers. If labor unions accept the offer, both parties will come before mediators of the railway-running trades.

Strikers Urged to Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—The outstanding features of the strike situation are an editorial in the Edmonton Free Press, the official organ of the Trades and Labor Council, urging the strikers to return to work, and the openly expressed dissatisfaction in the ranks of the strikers with the presence on the strike committee of Carl Berg, representative of the Federal Union of Labor, No. 49.

Federal Legislation Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Robert Borden, speaking at some length to the Toronto delegation, referred to the disturbed conditions throughout the Empire, and especially in Europe, where there were still in a practical condition of war more people than constitute the population of the whole North American continent. It was for that continent to exercise a steady influence on the rest of the world on such matters, and he counseled sanity, and level-headedness. He suggested that compromise might be reached on several points and that a tribunal could pass upon the others. With regard to the proposed federal legislation, he declared that the British North American Act precluded interference by Parliament with matters affecting property and civil rights, and that it would be futile for the federal authorities to attempt legislation in connection with the issues at stake.

Military to Be Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia.—As a safeguard in the event of possible violence in connection with the general strike in the west, the Canadian corps cavalry brigade will not be demobilized but will proceed at once under command of Brig.-Gen. R. W. Patterson to the seat of the labor troubles. It was announced at Halifax, following the arrival of the transport Carmania from overseas.

Vancouver May Avert Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The Trades and Labor Council has referred the question of declaring a sympathetic strike with Winnipeg to the affiliated unions, whose vote must be returned to the labor temple by tomorrow evening.

LENIENCY TO WAR OBJECTORS SEEN

**Former Judge-Advocate on Staff
of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood
Says Secretary of War Often
"Pampered" Alleged Slackers**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—The introduction of a resolution in Congress, by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, calling for investigation of alleged favoritism shown conscientious objectors in the army, has brought forth a statement from Maj. Frank S. White Jr., of Birmingham, formerly judge advocate on the staff of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, at Camp Funston, in which it is charged that these objectors were often "pampered" by the Secretary of War, and also by the third assistant secretary of war, Frederick P. Keppel.

Major White's removal by the War Department, it was explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, arose from some enlisted men in a guardhouse at Camp Funston becoming incensed over the conduct of objectors confined with them. The enlisted men resorted to violence, and when they were court-martialed, Major White declined to proceed against them, whereupon he was removed.

Major White's Statement

In his statement Major White says, in part: "I am informed that from many parts of the country protests have been sent to various congressmen at Washington from 100 per cent Americans, who demanded that the attitude of the Secretary of War in showing partiality to these slackers, pro-Germans, and cowards, who evaded all military service during the war, be investigated. I am confident there was at work in the War Department some sinister influence which not only sought to shield them but to encourage them to maintain their defiant attitude toward the military authorities."

"Numerous confidential orders were issued by the Secretary of War to camp commanders, which clearly were an endeavor to pamper and show partiality to these slackers, who under the guise of having conscientious scruples, declined to perform any kind of military service. These orders were in clear conflict with the law enacted by Congress, May 18, 1917, affording exemption to religious objectors."

"Under orders issued by the Secretary of War these men were not required to wear the uniform. The law contains nothing that can be construed to mean that any drafted man be permitted to walk around camp in civilian clothes, and if these men were to be treated as not violating military laws when they did violate them, what control could the military authorities exercise over them? The Secretary of War, in stretching this legislation, although the statute clearly defines the term 'religious objector,' in a confidential letter dated Dec. 19, 1917, to camp commanders, extended the meaning beyond what Congress intended. In this letter he said that any drafted man who had 'personal scruples' against war was to be classed as a conscientious objector. Anyone can see how wide this opened the door to frauds and slackers."

"Camp Funston was selected as one of the dumping grounds for the segregation of a large number of these objectors. They were mainly German, Austrian, or Russian Socialists, and I. W. W.'s, who openly denied the right of the United States to induct them into its military service. It is an unheard-of thing for a soldier to communicate with a superior, except through military channels, yet I am informed that these objectors and their supporters could communicate direct with the Secretary of War, and to keep in close touch with him."

Number of Objectors Increased

"Under this policy of favoritism and leniency, the number of conscientious objectors at the camps rapidly increased, and at one time at Camp Funston there were as many as 800, none of whom would perform any military service whatever, either combatant or non-combatant, and were kept in idleness for months. One hundred and thirteen of these conscientious objectors were released from the disciplinary barracks at one time. They had been sent there for violating military laws, from nearly every camp in the country. I have never been able to understand why these men who refused to do a soldier's duty should be released from confinement, given honorable discharges, with all back pay and allowances, while there remained in the same prison thousands of men of whom I have seen service on the battle line in France, and many of them sent there for some trivial offense. The man who stood ready to make the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield, was compelled to step aside, while these slackers, with from \$300 to \$500 back pay, passed honorably out of the army."

"The crowning injustice done deserving soldiers by Secretary Baker was lowering the value of honorable discharge by conferring it upon these recalcitrant foreigners and I. W. W.'s, thereby making them the equals before the world of the gallant and maimed soldiers, who offered the supreme sacrifice for their country, and endured the hardships and privations of war."

HARRY G. HAWKER ISSUES EXPLANATION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Globe says Harry G. Hawker, the Australian aviator, in replying to American criticism of his recent speech at a luncheon here, said:

"The Americans misunderstood the point which I tried to make. I did not criticize the flight of the American naval aviators, for it is impossible to compare my flight with theirs. I wish the Americans the best of luck and am sorry there was a misunderstanding. I was criticizing those people who blamed the British Admiralty for not supplying patrol ships for our fight because Grieve and I did not wish them."

FALSE START MADE IN OCEAN FLIGHT

**NC-4 Leaves Lisbon but Forced
to Land After Going 100
Miles—Night Spent at Ferrol,
Spain, on Way to Plymouth**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Navy Department received yesterday cable messages saying that the NC-4 had left the mouth of the Mondego River, in Portugal, where the seaplane had made a forced landing after starting from Lisbon, Portugal, for Plymouth, England, and at 12:35 p. m. had reached Ferrol, Spain, where it would remain until today. The final flight to Plymouth probably will be made today.

Ferrol is on the northern side of Spain and from that point the flight will be direct overseas to Plymouth. From Lisbon, which the NC-4 left at 5:20 yesterday morning, to the Mondego River is about 100 miles, and from that river to Ferrol is about 200 miles. Information as to why the landing was made at the Mondego River or why a stop was made at Ferrol had not been received by the department at the time the second start was made, but it is presumed the engines were not functioning properly.

The first official news that a landing had been made after flying only 100 miles was received at 10:42 o'clock yesterday morning from London, England. A message from Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read was intercepted as follows:

"NC-4 at Mondego River. Must wait high tide. Seaplane O. K. Cannot make Plymouth tonight. Request destroyers keep station. What is best port to north to land seaplane within 300 miles."

At 3:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon a message was received from Admiral Knapp, in London, as follows:

"NC-4 landed Mondego River. All well. Will proceed at high tide to arrive probably at Vigo Bay or Ferrol tonight and proceed to Plymouth tomorrow, weather permitting."

Another message from Lisbon, received at 3:41 o'clock stated the seaplane was undamaged and might make Vigo Bay later yesterday, but at 5:38 o'clock a message stated the decision was made to stop at Ferrol.

Through the naval attaché of the Japanese Embassy the following message was received by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy:

"I am instructed by the Minister of the Japanese Navy to convey his sincere congratulations to you for the success of your night of having accomplished the epochal flight across the Atlantic."

Disappointment Felt in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Considerable disappointment was felt here and at Plymouth when the report was received that the American seaplane NC-4, which had previously covered the distance from the United States to Lisbon successfully, had been forced to land about 100 miles north of Lisbon on the Portuguese coast. It is understood that engine trouble was responsible for the machine landing, and that she was not damaged when she did so.

DAILY INDEX FOR MAY 31, 1919

Business and Finance	Page 10
Current Affairs Reviewed	10
Steel Mills Operations	10
Packing Methods Evolved by War	10
National Sugar Profits Large	10
Southern Pacific Convicted	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Report	10
American Woolen Has Big Year	10
Shoe Buyers in Boston	10
Editorials	Page 16
The Woman of England	16
Capitalism and Teachers' Pay	16
India	16
The Sanguineous Slaves	16
Notes and Comments	16
General News	Page 17
Financial Proposals to Be Considered	17
By a Rapid Method	17
Favoritism for Objectors Charged	17
Mexico's New Attitude on Oil	17
Determined Fight for Daylight Act	17
Socialists Suspend Extremists	17
Nation's Destinies in People's Hands	17
Jewish Petition With Regard to Poland	17
American League for Civil Liberties	17
Real Surprise in French Chamber	17
Jugo-Slav Claims are Set Forth	17
Final Dispatch of Sir Douglas Haig	17
Put Dramat of the Humbert Affair	17
Electoral Reform Growing Urgent	17
High Standards in University Life	17

MEXICO ASSUMES A NEW ATTITUDE

**Government Decides to Abandon
Measures Inimical to Oil
Properties Owned by Citizens
of the United States**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Mexican Government has decided to abandon its efforts to confiscate the oil properties at Tampico owned by United States citizens, according to advices received from Mexico City yesterday. Assurances have been given the State Department that the new petroleum law will not be given retroactive effect and United States oil interests in Mexico acquired prior to May 1, 1917, will be exempted from the "nationalization features" of the proposed new law.

This assurance has been given through various channels by the Mexican Government. Formal assurances have been sent to the State Department. It was learned. In March Roberto Pesqueira, for the Mexican Government, gave the same assurance to United States newspaper representatives in Mexico City and yesterday Charles A. Douglas, a Washington attorney who represents the Mexican Government and the Mexican Embassy here, made a similar statement. It was positively stated that the retroactive feature of the proposed law would be eliminated.

Protection of Investments

A government official said that these assurances are gratifying to the United States and that this government is confidently awaiting their fulfillment. If the Mexican Congress lives up to the assurances officially and unofficially given, it is pointed out that the greatest of the causes of friction between the two countries will be effectually removed. Mr. Douglas said that the same measure of protection as outlined regarding the petroleum code would be given other foreign investments in Mexico.

The exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations, it is said, has stirred the Mexican authorities to a realization that the country's international position is serious, and it is beginning to be realized that the alleged unsympathetic attitude of the Carranza Government toward foreigners and their investments, both during the pre-constitutional period and since the adoption of the Constitution, has been one of the causes of Mexico's present predicament.

The Villista Movement

While the State Department is standing pat on its refusal to grant a permit to Carranza troops which were to be dispatched against Villa's troops in the State of Chihuahua, such information as was available here yesterday indicates that the problem confronting Carranza is assuming serious proportions. The State Department, it is known, is anxious regarding the situation and is watching developments with keen interest and some concern.

It now develops that Villa began preparations for a campaign against Carranza more than a year ago. On Oct. 15 and again on Nov. 27 of last year President Carranza was urged by formal representations from this government to prepare for the spring campaign in order that he might be in a position to protect the lives and property of American citizens in northern Mexico.

A large part of the arms consigned to the Carranza Government in some manner found its way into the hands of Villa, who has been able to secure a large supply of war equipment. The proclamation of Villa troops naming Gen. Felipe Angeles President of Mexico and Villa Secretary of War is interpreted here to mean that preparations have been completed for a coup against the Carranza regime.

It is believed here that the opponents of the existing government of Mexico have a strong asset in General Angeles, who is regarded as a very able soldier and has the confidence of some foreign governments, particularly France, in whose interests he served as inspector of munitions during the world war.

State Department officials realize the fact that foreign influences may have

much to do with the difficulties facing the Carranza Government. That there are large American interests who have been always anxious to get the United States to intervene is well known, but it is unlikely that this government will lend itself to these influences.

Several factors, it is pointed out, render the situation precarious for the existing government. First, President Carranza has been most unfortunate in his failure to secure the confidence of foreign powers. This failure is largely attributed to his attitude toward foreign investors and to some extent to alleged collusion between agents of the former Imperial German Government and Mexican officials. Secondly, the opponents of the existing government are not confined to one part of the country. There appears to be a concerted effort from several directions. Carranza must now deal with Felix Diaz and General Angeles as well as with Villa.

The matter of finance is still especially pressing as shown by the last financial report from Mexico, just received in Washington. The total payments from the Treasury for the first four months of 1919 were only 29,052,000 pesos. To meet the budget for the year the payments should have been 62,000,000 pesos. The discrepancy, it is pointed out, shows an alarming shortage of government revenue. The demands on the Treasury for the same period totaled approximately 37,000,000 pesos, which leaves a balance of about 8,000,000 pesos that the government was unable to pay; and nothing was paid on the various bonds or interest accounts owed by the government.

DETERMINED FIGHT FOR DAYLIGHT ACT

**Objectors in Congress to Repeal
of Present Law Assert That
They Will Be Able to Prevent
Any Change All Summer**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The friends of daylight-saving are facing a hard fight in the United States Congress to save the Daylight-Saving Act.

An attempt to place the repealer before the House of Representatives will be made again on Saturday, when the lower branch of Congress will resume consideration of the Agricultural Bill.

Gilbert N. Haugen, Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the House, will seek to amend the bill by introducing the repealer as a rider. It will be thrown out on objection, as it requires unanimous consent of Congress to attach it to the Supply Bill.

An All-Summer Block

The advocates of the new time system are confidently asserting that they will block the elimination of the extra hour of daylight provided by the Daylight-Saving Act for the entire summer. They made this assertion following the action of the House Rules Committee in declining to report a rule giving the daylight-saving repealer a parliamentary status as a rider to the Agricultural Bill.

Before reaching the final decision on the special rule which was requested by the House Agriculture Committee, Representative Philip Campbell, chairman of the Rules Committee, conferred with the Republican steering committee and it was upon the advice of the steering committee that the Rules Committee ruled that the repealer must be brought into the House in an orderly way as a separate piece of legislation.

Members of the steering committee explained on Friday that they did not believe the Republicans should offend the residents of industrial sections of the country at the outset by "railroading" the repealer through Congress. By having public hearings on the repealer, they said, the residents of rural districts, who are clamoring for the repeal of the Daylight-Saving Act, would have no cause for complaint, as they would be given an opportunity to present their arguments.

Hearings in Both Houses

John J. Esch, Representative from Wisconsin, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, announced yesterday that hearings on his resolution discontinuing daylight-saving by turning the clocks back at 2 a. m. on the third Sunday following its approval by both houses, would begin before his committee on Monday. Representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce who are opposed to the repeal of the act will be the first to be heard.

The hearings before the House Committee will be so comprehensive that the real resolution likely will not come up for action in the House for a month. If passed by the House, the repealer will then go before the Senate, and hearings will again be held before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. This committee has so much work piled up that it is unlikely that it will find time to hold the hearings for many weeks. In the meantime, October will have arrived, and the old time system will have been restored for the winter.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—H. H. Smith, regional director of railroads for the east, has resigned, effective on June 1, to resume his duties as president of the New York Central lines. A. T. Hardin, assistant regional director, will become regional director.

GERMAN PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED BY A RAPID METHOD

**Council Not to Examine Counter-
Terms in Detail—Fiume Agree-
ment Is Reported Reached—
Italy's Mandate Over Albania**

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Council of Four met on Thursday afternoon to consider the German counter-proposals, which had been hastily translated from German into French and English by a number of interpreters installed at the Quai d'Orsay. It is understood, however, that the council has no intention of attempting the impossible with regard to the consideration of the 500-odd pages of counter-proposals. A very rapid method of examination will be adopted, which will not allow the Germans to gain time and gain points through the sheer weariness of the allied statesmen.

This afternoon a plenary meeting of the conference took place to hear the Austrian peace terms, but as a result of the very unfinished condition of the text of the treaty with Austria, the handing of the text to the Austrians had to be postponed till next week. At the Quai d'Orsay meeting, Mr. Bratianu said that with so much that was vital to the future of Rumania and the Slav states left undecided, it was impossible seriously to consider the treaty terms, and moved adjournment.

Financial Terms Considered

Yesterday the Commission on Reparations was engaged on the financial terms of the Austrian treaty. At the instance of the French delegates, the commission considered the exonerations of Trecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and portions of Poland and Rumania from payment of reparations due from Austria. These states would, however, be required to participate in the expenses caused by their liberation.

The Temps reports that an agreement has been reached regarding the Adriatic question on the following lines: Fiume, excluding the Susak suburb, will form, with the region situated to the west, an independent state under the aegis of the League of Nations; the state will be bounded by Italian territory and will contain the railway lines running from Fiume to Laibach; Zara and Sebenico will be placed under the sovereignty of Italy, who will give up the rest of the Dalmatian coast and its hinterland.

Italy's Preponderating Influence

Italy will also have the sovereignty over the strategic islands to the southwest of Fiume as well as over Lissa and the other adjacent islands, which will give to the Italian Government the mandate over Albania, where the treaty of London had already assured to Italy the preponderating influence. A committee presided over by Viscount Milner considered on Wednesday the African claims made by Italy in conformity with the Treaty of London. It is probable that Italy will obtain important frontier ratifications in Lydia, England, moreover, appears ready to give up the valley of the river Juba, adjoining the southern frontier of Italian Somaliland. The Italians' claim to Djibouti is not at all favorably regarded by the French.

Comment in Paris Newspapers

PARIS, France (Friday).—(Havas).—The Paris newspapers generally agree that the allied and associated powers have answered in advance the pretensions put forth in the German counter-proposals and that they will not consider the proposals. The papers say that the counter-proposals are an attempt to escape the moral and material consequences of the war and give the impression that Germany is trying to open oral negotiations.

The Socialist L'Humanite declares Germany cannot escape responsibility for the acts of the imperial regime. It says that the Germans dismissed the former government in order to gain absolute and that Germany in 1871 did not stop the advance of its army because the French had revolted against the imperial government.

The newspapers generally are indignant over the clause in the German counter-proposals refusing to deliver the former Emperor and other persons charged with responsibility for the war and other acts. It is declared that this clause indicates the friendship of the present government with the old German regime.

Two More German Notes Handed In

VERSAILLES, France (Friday).—Two notes were delivered to the secretariat of the Peace Conference by the German delegates today. At the same time the Germans handed over French and English translations of the first section of the counter-proposals which were delivered yesterday in German only.

The first of the two notes concerned German property in allied countries. The second had to do with the Turkish public debt and the Sao Paulo question.

Germany and the 14 Points

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—"The theme of President Wilson is a very ticklish one," said Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to the correspondent of the Deutsche Zeitung, "for Mr. Wilson is the father of our surrender of arms. The German people counted

on him and has voluntarily made himself defenseless on his 14 points. Our counter-proposals were based on them. "If the present terms are enforced, the conclusion must be drawn that all declarations during the war, especially those of President Wilson, were nothing less than a military ruse which deceived the German people and Government."

The count, according to the correspondent, denies persistent stories as to differences between members of the delegation and the Cabinet.

Cis-Caucasian Delegates Received
PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—Delegations from Cis-Caucasia and Azerbaijan, eastern Armenia, were received by President Wilson today and their claims were presented.

Frontier Towns to Be Occupied
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung's Berlin correspondent learns that an entente commission will occupy several German and Austrian frontier stations this week with a view, it is believed, of blockading Germany on that side should the German delegates refuse to sign the peace treaty.

"Government and Delegation One"
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The belief that "Germany will sign anyhow" despite the expressions of her leaders, is based wholly on a false interpretation of the facts, the Berliner Tageblatt says.

"In the same measure as the German people no longer desire to surround themselves with illusions," the paper says, "it is urgently desirable that the allied countries also be robbed of their illusions. They must be told repeatedly that the German Government, and the German peace delegation are one in the determination not to sign the allied terms in their present form."

The Berliner Tageblatt expresses the hope that the allied leaders in Paris will gauge the situation more correctly than the utterances of the allied press would indicate. Any inclination to disregard the German counter-proposals, failure to take them seriously or refusal to negotiate, it says, would be founded on the inability of the Allies to realize the actual conditions.

Consideration of Appeals Urged
LONDON, England (Friday)—A letter signed by Earl Loreburn, Baron Buckmaster, Baron Southwark, Earl Beauchamp, Baron Parmour and a number of other publicists has been sent to Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson urging that German appeals for modification of the peace terms should be considered impartially and sympathetically, with a desire to meet them wherever possible.

"We believe," the letter says, "that a peace willingly signed by the German Government as representative of the German people is one of infinitely greater value than one forced on them by threats of famine and a far better foundation for the new world order to which we look forward."

NEWARK SHIPYARD CLAIMS A RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey—The Calne, the Asinippi and the Pawtucket, launched Memorial Day at the Newark Bay shipyard, were the fifth, fifty-first, and fifty-second ships built at the yard since May 30 last. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, attended the launching, which is said to have established a world record in shipbuilding.

Five Launchings at Hog Island
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, spoke at Hog Island on the occasion of the successful Memorial Day launching of five steel freighters—said to be the greatest single day's launching in the history of shipbuilding. The five vessels add 39,000 tons to the American merchant marine.

JAPAN TO TUNNEL SHIMONOSEKI STRAIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advices from Tokyo yesterday said a submarine tunnel under the Shimonoseki Strait will be started this year and it is planned to complete it in 1923, according to an announcement by the chief of the construction bureau of the Japanese Government railways.

It is estimated that the tunnel will cost \$10,000,000. Two years will be devoted to studying the geological formation of the strait bed and drafting the general plan of work in preparation for the tunneling. Japan will send engineers to the United States and Europe to study the tunneling achievements of the West.

The length of the tunnel will be seven miles, of which one mile will be completely under sea.

CHURCH RESTORATION SUNDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Church restoration Sunday will be observed in churches tomorrow in cooperation with the Inter-Church Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium, representing nine Protestant denominations. The committee is raising \$5,000,000 for restoring Protestant churches in France and Belgium, helping their congregations and extending financial assistance to those church organizations which have been greatly impaired by the war.

NATIONS' DESTINIES IN PEOPLES' HANDS

President Wilson, in Memorial Day Address Says Private Counsels of Statesmen Cannot Any Longer Determine Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—That private counsels of statesmen cannot now or hereafter determine the destiny of nations, because today the peoples of the world are awake, was declared by President Wilson in the Memorial Day address at Suresnes. There is here and there an attempt to insert into the soul of all men the old reckoning of old selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of the war, he said, and every man who counsels these things advocates the renewal of the sacrifice which the men who perished in this war have made; for if this is not the final battle for right, he added, there will be another that will be final.

The President emphasized strongly throughout his address the importance and significance of the League of Nations, and declared that the day would come when the man who failed to support the league would be as ashamed as the man who opposed the union of the states after the Civil War.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The text of President Wilson's Memorial Day address delivered yesterday in France and cabled to the White House here, is as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador, ladies and gentlemen, fellow countrymen: No one with a heart in his breast, no American, lover of humanity, can stand in the presence of these graves without the most profound emotion. These men who lie here are men of unique breed. Their like has not been seen since the far days of the crusades. Never before have men crossed the seas to a foreign land to fight for a cause of humanity which they did not pretend was peculiarly their own, but knew was the cause of humanity of mankind."

"And when they came, they found comrades for their courage and their devotion. They found armies of liberty already in the field—men who, though they had gone through three years of the field—men who, though they had gone through three years of fiery trial, seemed only to be just discovering, not for a moment losing, the high temper of the great affair; men seasoned in the bloody service of liberty."

"Joining hands with these, the men of America gave that greatest of all gifts, the gift of life and the gift of spirit."

"It will always be a treasured memory on the part of those who know and who love these men that the testimony of everybody who saw them in the field of action was their unflinching courage, their ardor to the point of audacity, their full consciousness of the high cause they had come to serve and their constant vision of the issue. It is delightful to learn from those who saw these men fight and saw them waiting in the trenches for the summons to the fight that they had a touch of the high spirit of religion, that they knew they were exhibiting a spirit as well as a physical might, and those of us who know and love America know that by discovering this the whole world discovered the true spirit of the men and their mothers."

America Forever Grateful
"It was America who came in the person of these men and who will forever be grateful that she was represented."

"And it is the more delightful to entertain these thoughts because we know that these men, though buried in a foreign (word omitted), are not buried in an alien soil. They are at home sleeping with the spirit of those who thought the same thoughts and entertained the same aspirations. The noble women of Suresnes have given evidence of the loving sense with which they received these dead as their own, for they have cared for their graves, they have made it their interest, their loving interest, to see that there was no hour neglect, and that possibly through all the months that have gone by, the mothers at home should know that there were mothers here who remembered and honored their dead."

"You have just heard in the beautiful letter from Mr. Clemenceau, which I believe to be the real message of France to us on a day like this, a message of genuine comradeship, a message of genuine sympathy, and I have no doubt that I found what British comradeship was. They will speak in the same spirit and in the same language. For the duty of this war is that it has brought a new partnership and a new comradeship and a new understanding into the field of effort of the Nation. But it would be no profit to us to eulogize these illustrious dead if we did not take to heart the lesson which they have taught us. They are dead; they have done their utmost to show their devotion to a great cause, and they have left us to see to it that their cause shall not be betrayed, whether in war or in peace. It is our privilege and our high duty to consecrate ourselves afresh on a day like this to the objects for which they fought. It is not necessary that I should rehearse to you what these objects were. These men did not come across the seas merely to defeat Germany and her associated powers in the war. They came to defeat forever the things for which the Central Powers stood, the sword of power they meant to establish, and they came, moreover, to see to it that there should never be a war like this again. It is for

us, particularly for us who are civilized, to use our proper weapons of counsel and to see to it that there never is such a war again. The nation that should now fling out of this common command of counsel would betray the human race."

Duty to Maintain Safeguards

"So it is our duty to take and maintain the safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of America and the mothers of France and England and Italy and Belgium and all the other suffering nations should never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done. It must be done. And it will be done. The thing that these men left us, though they did not in their counsels conceive it, is the great instrument which we have just erected in the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the covenant of governments that these men shall not have died in vain. I like to think that the dust of those sons of America who were privileged to be buried in the mother country will mingle with the dust of the men who fought for the preservation of the Union and that as those men gave their lives in order that America might be united, these men have given their lives in order to secure the freedom of a nation. These men have given theirs in order to secure the freedom of mankind; and I look forward to an age when it will be just as impossible to regret the results of their labor as it is now impossible to regret the results of the labor of those who fought for the union of the states. I look for the time when every man who now puts his counsel against the united service of mankind under the League of Nations will be just as ashamed of it as if he now regretted the union of the states."

"You are aware, as I am aware, that the air of an older day are beginning to stir again, that the standards of an old order are trying to assert themselves again. There is here and there an attempt to insert into the soul of all men the old reckoning of old selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of the war, and any man who counsels these things advocates the renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made; for if this is not the final battle for right, there will be another that will be final."

"Let these gentlemen who suppose that it is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order, of which we are ashamed and that we are ready to forget, realize they cannot accomplish it. The peoples of the world are awake and the peoples of the world are in the saddle. Private counsels of statesmen cannot now and cannot hereafter determine the destiny of nations. If we are not the servants of the opinion of mankind, we are of all men the littlest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. If we do not know our age, we cannot accomplish our purpose, and this age is an age which looks forward, not backward; which rejects the standard of national selfishness that once governed the counsels of nations and demands that they shall give way to a new order of things in which the only questions will be 'Is it right?' 'Is it just?' 'Is it in the interest of mankind?'"

An Unprecedented Challenge

"This is a challenge that no previous generation ever dared to give ear to. So many things have happened, and they have happened so fast in the last four years, that I do not think many of us realize what it is that has happened. Think how impossible it would have been to get a body of responsible statesmen seriously to entertain the idea of the organization of a League of Nations four years ago! And think of the change that has taken place! I was told before I came to France that there would be confusion of counsels about this thing and I found unity of counsel. I was told that there would be opposition and I found union of action. I found the statesmen with whom I had to deal united in the idea that we must have a League of Nations; that we could not merely make a peace settlement and then leave it to make itself effectual, but that we must conceive some common organization by which we should give our common faith that this peace would be maintained and the conclusion at which we had arrived should have been made as secure as the united counsels of all the great nations that fought against Germany could make them. We have listened to the challenge, and that is the proof that there shall never be a war like this again."

"Ladies and gentlemen, we all believe, I hope, that the spirits of these men are not buried with their bodies. Their spirits live. I hope—I believe—that their spirits are present with us at this hour. I hope that I feel the compulsion of their presence. I hope that I realize the significance of their presence. Think, soldiers, of those comrades of yours who are gone. If they were here what would they say? They would not remember what you are talking about today. They would remember America which they left with high hopes and purposes. They would remember the terrible field of battle. They would remember what they constantly recalled in times of danger, what they had come for and how worth while it was to give their lives for it. And they would say, 'Forget all the little circumstances of the day. Be ashamed of the jealousies that divide you. We came in the name of those who, like ourselves, have died to bring the counsels of men together, and we remind you what America said she was born for. She was born, she said, to show mankind the way of liberty. She was born to show men the way of experience by which they might realize this gift and maintain it, and we adjure you in the name of all the great traditions of America to make yourselves soldiers now once for all in this common cause, where we need wear no uniform except the uniform of the heart, clothing ourselves with the principles of right and saying to men everywhere: 'You are

our brothers and we invite you into the comradeship of liberty and of peace.'"

"Let us go away hearing those unspoken mandates of our dead comrades."

A Personal Word

"If I may speak a personal word, I beg you to realize the compulsion that I myself feel that I am under. By the constitution of our great country I was the commander-in-chief of these men. I advised the Congress to declare that a state of war existed. These men over here to die (apparent omission) Shall I—can I—ever speak a word of counsel which is inconsistent with the assurances I gave them when they came over? Is it conceivable there is something better, if possible, that a man can give than his life, and that his living spirit to a service that is not easy, to resist counsels that are hard to resist, to stand against purposes that are difficult to stand against, and to say, 'Here stand I, consecrated in spirit of the men who were once my comrades and who are now gone, and who left me under eternal bonds of fidelity.'"

Marshal Pétain's Message

PARIS, France (Friday)—In a letter that he wrote to General Pershing on the Memorial Day observance by the troops in France, Marshal Pétain said that he had invited the troops to salute their brothers in arms, who had fallen for the sake of their land, and the liberty of the world. "Later," he wrote, "when you have left Europe, rest assured that the same rites will be rendered them, and with the same fervor. The remembrance of these valiant men will endure in our hearts."

POLISH ADVANCE INTO GALICIA IS REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message states that Rumania and Poland have concluded an agreement, on the basis of which the Poles have begun an advance into Galicia.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Bolsheviks have driven the Poles from Rovno after fierce fighting and have occupied the town, according to a wireless message from Moscow today. The Bolshevik claim to have captured a large quantity of military stores at Rovno, which is southeast of Brest-Litovsk.

The message adds that the Bolsheviks captured 70 guns at Zdolunovo and that they also occupied Alexandria.

POSTMASTER CALLED IN SOCIALIST SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A subpoena has been issued for the appearance of Thomas G. Patten, postmaster of this city, at a hearing in a suit brought by the American Socialist Society in the United States District Court to restrain the Post Office Department from interfering with the circulation of a pamphlet called "The Soviets at Work," written by Nikolai Lenin and published in English by the Rand School of Social Science. The Post Office Department excluded the pamphlet from the mails last November, contending that it was unlawful under the Espionage Act. The Rand School denies that the pamphlet can be held as unlawful and brings suit to open the mails to it.

BOY SCOUTS WIN INJUNCTION SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—After having fought in the courts since the summer of 1917, the Boy Scouts of America have finally been granted an injunction, by the New York State Supreme Court, restraining the organization formerly known as the United States Boy Scout from using in its name or otherwise the words "Boy Scout," "Boy Scouts," "Scout," "Scouts," "Scouting" or any adaptation of them; and from using a uniform similar to that of the Boy Scouts, and from doing any other act that might confuse it in the mind of the public with the original boy scouts movement, the Boy Scouts of America.

NEW FRENCH TAXES AND COST OF LIVING

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas)—The new taxes proposed by the government will greatly increase the cost of living, according to a statement made by Raoul Peret, president of the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, to the Excelsior. The proposed fiscal duties, he said, will aggravate the problems brought forth by demobilization and the cessation of the moratorium.

The Journal, in discussing the budget, makes a comparison between the French and German budgets, which shows that each German will pay 345 francs while each Frenchman will pay 620 francs.

GRATITUDE OF THE GREEK LIBERAL PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—The Liberal Club of Athens, having heard in two meetings from Messrs. Kyriakidis and Vassilakakis, delegates of the Unredeemed Hellenes to the American people, of the warm and sympathetic reception given them by the people and press of the United States, has expressed itself as considering it its duty to convey the feelings of gratitude of the Greek Liberal Party to the liberty-loving people of America for the keen interest shown in the issue of the liberation of the Greeks still under foreign control.

SOCIALISTS ASSAIL THE PEACE TREATY

Position Assumed by Germany Is Defended and League of Nations Attacked—Suspension of 25,000 Extremists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The first official declaration of the National Socialist Party on the Paris Peace Conference and the League of Nations, the national executive committee, in a statement issued here, attacks the peace treaty and the League of Nations and defends Germany's position in refusing to accept the peace terms offered by the Allies.

This statement declares that the peace terms are not made on Wilson's 14 points, but that they are made on secret treaties.

"The open covenants of peace became secret bargains behind closed doors," the statement declares. The complete peace pact, the committee charges, is kept secret from the people and parliaments of England, France, Italy, Belgium and the United States and other powers, and claims that the English translation is accessible in Germany alone.

Annexations Alleged

The committee's statement further says: "Popular revolutions are to have the constant threat of suppression by the League of Nations. Vast territories stolen by Germany from China are given to Japan, while China is restored some astronomical instruments."

Further charges are made that land stolen from the African people is to be annexed, through "mandates," to the allied powers.

"Despite repeated promises made to Germany, by an American President," the statement continues, "that the German people would not be penalized if they overthrew their military masters, a 'peace' has been offered them which will reduce the masses of Germany to vassalage for several generations. The inhuman threat by the former military autocracy of Germany to starve England and France is now made against the German masses if they refuse servitude to the allied powers."

Extremists Suspended

About 25,000 members of the Socialist Party, comprising the Russian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Lettish, Polish, and Hungarian foreign language branches, were suspended from the National Socialist Party, and the members of the Michigan state branch were expelled, by action of the National Executive Committee of the party at its meeting here. This action was taken, according to Adolph Germer, secretary of the National Committee, on account of the foreign language federations and the Michigan organization adopting platforms of their own in opposition to the Socialist Party, in which they advocated direct mass action instead of political action. Mr. Germer said they wanted to abolish the intermediate steps toward a Soviet government and take a more revolutionary action.

These branches had the right to initiate any reform in the party through the regular channels and have it submitted to a referendum vote, Mr. Germer said, and inasmuch as they had not done so, the committee suspended them until the convention of the party is held in Chicago on Aug. 30. At that time final action will be taken, Mr. Germer stated.

Supporters of Bolsheviks

The foreign language branches of the party were not suspended because they advocated bolshevism, Mr. Germer declared. He said that there is no distinction between the Bolsheviks of Russia and the National Socialist Party of the United States.

The Socialists call the members who withdrew adherents of the "left wing," and Mr. Germer said that the "left wingers" claim to support the Bolshevik government of Russia, but they are totally at variance with the Russian soviet.

The foreign branches that have been suspended have their headquarters with the national organization, but Mr. Germer said they had been given notice to move by June 10. He said he thought the foreign language branches probably would all get together and organize a party of their own. Or some of them, he said, might conclude to come back into the organization.

FORMER AMBASSADOR BACON PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK, New York—Col. Robert Bacon, former United States Ambassador to France, has passed away in this city.

Mr. Bacon was born in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1880, of which Theodore Roosevelt was a member. He was captain of the Harvard football team in 1879 and of the university crew in 1880.

On leaving college he spent a year in foreign travel, returning to enter the banking business in Boston, where he remained until 1896, when he came to New York and entered the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., remaining there until 1908. In 1905, Mr. Bacon was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by President Roosevelt, and served

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until 1909, becoming Secretary of State for a brief period during that year as successor of Elihu Root, who had been elected to the Senate.

In December, 1909, Mr. Bacon was designated as Ambassador to France, having declined two years previously an offer of a similar diplomatic post at Berlin. His services in Paris in cementing the friendly relations between France and the United States were highly praised by President Taft in 1912, when Ambassador Bacon resigned.

TEMPERANCE STEPS TAKEN IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That Japan has a temperance movement, begun some four years ago and fostered by 94 societies in various localities, with a membership of 19,000 persons actively interested in the work, was reported to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Minoaki Yamaguchi, commissioned by the Union Temperance League, which includes all these organizations, to represent the Japanese temperance movement at the international conference to be held by the Anti-Saloon League of America in Washington, District of Columbia, on June 4.

"This temperance movement is engaged in chiefly by the Christian people in Japan," said Dr. Yamaguchi, "so much so that missionary work and temperance work are closely associated. However, there are a few Buddhist temperance organizations, too, and all are doing splendid work."

HISTORIC RAILING GIVEN TO BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In token of the cordial feeling of the city of Boston, England, for the city of Boston, Massachusetts, a bit of railing more than 300 years old from Old Guild Hall was presented to this city in the Public Library on Thursday last. The railing will be set up in the delivery room at the library. Alfred J. Osgood, acting British Consul, made the presentation, and Mayor Peters accepted in behalf of the city. "This memorial," said the Mayor, "will furnish a fresh bond between ourselves and the people of Boston in Lincolnshire. As Mayor of the younger city bearing that honored name, I send back sympathetic greetings and warm appreciation to our kindred across the ocean who have been inspired to this act of gracious courtesy."

TEXAS VOTES DRY; SUFFRAGE DEFEATED

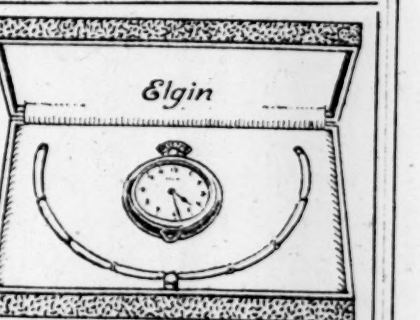
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
DALLAS, Texas—Headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League, announced yesterday that the majority of 12,000 favorable votes so far recorded in the recent referendum on the State Prohibition Amendment makes the dry victory conclusive.

Related returns from outlying districts have reversed the majority recorded early in the week for the State Woman Suffrage Amendment, and a statement from suffrage headquarters indicated that the issue may go to the courts. It is asserted the ballots were misprinted in several counties.

Latest figures are: For prohibition, 119,821; against, 107,178. For suffrage, 109,352; against, 123,839.

BRAZIL OVERCOMES ARMY INTRIGUERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Brazilian Government has mastered the threatened attempt of intriguers in the army to obtain control of the navy, according to advices from Rio de Janeiro yesterday. Dispatches received here indicate that, contrary to the announcement made at Rio, the army officers involved were not Bolsheviks, but reactionaries, who desired to arrest the "liberalism of the government" and wished to set up a militarist régime.



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JEWIS ISSUE FULL TEXT OF MEMORIAL

Their Claims as Presented to Peace Conference Are Published to Clarify Their Position With Regard to Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The American Jewish Congress has issued the full text of the memorial presented to President Wilson on March 2 for consideration by the Peace Conference. This step is taken to clarify the position of the Jews with regard to Poland, and to contradict the assertions being made that there have been no pogroms against the Jews in Poland.

The memorial said that in spite of the fact that all of the inhabitants of Poland suffering from Russian oppression, the Poles have, since 1912, "waged incessantly an economic boycott, directed solely against the Jews of unparalleled rancor and bitterness, deliberately conceived and carried into execution for the purpose of exterminating the Jews or driving them out of Poland for no other reason than to punish them for refusing to elect to the Duma a pronounced anti-Semite, the exercise of this right of suffrage being denounced as a Jewish attempt on the sovereign rights of the Poles."

The memorial also charged many pogroms in Poland, cited injustice against the Jews in Rumania and Russia of the old régime, reviewed their plight throughout Europe, told of their hardships in Galicia and Transylvania, but praised Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovakian Republic, for his firm stand against mob violence.

WARNING GIVEN ON LIQUOR ON TRAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Warning is given to railroad authorities in a letter issued by Hale Holden, regional director of the central western railroads, that the Railroad Administration cannot tolerate the violation of federal and state laws relating to liquor upon its trains. The regional director urges the cooperation of railroad men in keeping liquor from trains carrying returning troops. The statement is made that reports had reached the War Department of intoxication of soldiers and sailors on trains.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Plans for the celebration of the centennial of the purchase of Florida by the United States from Spain have been approved by the Florida House when a resolution indorsing the movement was unanimously adopted. November 11, 1921, is set as the opening day, and the bill specifies that the "exposition is to last a year at least."



THE MATELOT blouse is the newest middy. Named after the French sailor's short blouse, it violates all rules of sense but follows every rule of charm by tying around the hips with a black ribbon, and by being made of the sheerest of checked organdie, \$5.75.
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PURE silk sweaters at \$19.75 are not met every day. The Women's shop can show you a dozen colors. Fifth floor.

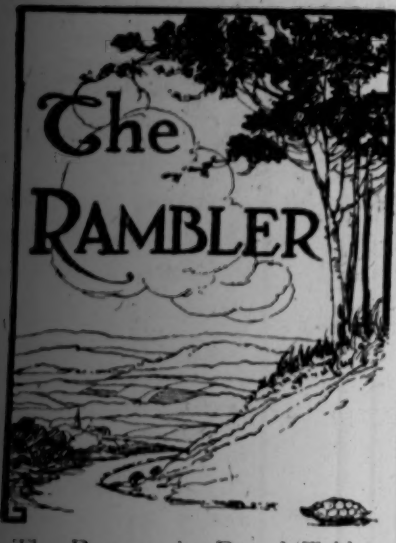
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The Poet at the Round Table

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Articulus teneras mordaci rodere vero?
(Draw tender little ears with biting truth)

Fortunate indeed, stranger, are the days on which the Poet honors us by sitting at the Round Table. He is not one of these ordinary, modern poets, who conceal their plentiful lack of art by professing free verse. Indeed, he would not recognize the Elvian Fields of Washington Square were he suddenly to be set down there, although he has been seen more than once munching a red apple on the roof of a Fifth Avenue omnibus. Rather is he an inhabitant of that other world in which all true poets live, a never-never land that needs but a flowering bush and a few yards of turf to be a continent. He goes about this world as if he dwelt in some four dimensional space which enabled him freely to pass through solid walls. In short, although seemingly wounded, like others, by a nutshell, yet one knows him to be a king of infinite space.

You will set him down as a mild-mannered man enough, stranger, with a gentle voice and eyes that see through and beyond you. Nor will you find him forward to thrust himself into conversation. On the contrary, it is useful to use some art to draw him out, and even then you will not succeed unless what you have to say should chance to interest him. He will listen with such politeness that you may not be aware that you are boring him, until his silence will at length remind you of your failure. He has been known to sit by the hour while Nestor thundered forth the wrongs of the island of Hibernia, apparently contentedly, but in fact he was only waiting for the end of the recitation, and at the end recite to an intimate friend, when the Round Table had broken up, a few lines on the beauty of New England's woodlands, which he had composed during the Hibernian clamor. He needs only his own thoughts to shut himself off from the petty interests of common men.

Upon rare occasions the Bondsalesman will faintly endeavor to bait the Poet, using for the purpose elaborate allusions accompanied with roars of his own laughter. The Poet, in his turn, pities the Bondsalesman but strives not to show it for he loathes above all else to hurt the feelings of anyone. He will, therefore, smile as if each one of the blunt birds shot at him had reached its mark, and smiling, agree that there is much to be said for those who despise poetry as an unmanly art. Nor will the Poet speak a word of the fact that he served as a private at the siege of Troy while the Bondsalesman was engaged in other transactions.

It was the Teacher of Divinity who asked the Poet, the other day, what he proposed to do now that Troy had fallen. A slight shadow crossed the Poet's face, for his failing, if such it be, is not to relish inquiry into his personal affairs. He did not reply immediately, but gazed out of the window at a row of tulips flaming in the garden. It was Nestor clearing his throat preparatory for his quotation, peroration that brought a reply from the Poet. "I shall meet the time," he said, "as they did in the golden world, at least for a time," he added, as if in afterthought. "There was a look in his eyes as he said this that silenced us, knowing, as we did, where of late his days had been passed.

"I suppose you will write some more of your stuff?" the Bondsalesman blurted out, he alone having the hardihood for such a comment. "I suppose perhaps I shall some day," the Poet answered, as one speaking to himself. "What do you mean by the golden world?" the Bondsalesman persisted. The Poet turned toward his questioner with one of his gentle smiles. "Possibly you do not recall," he murmured, "that John Fletcher once dedicated his pastoral play, 'The Faithful Shepherdess,' to the perfect gentleman, Sir Robert Townshend?" "No," replied the Bondsalesman with the candor which is one of his charms, "but I had a lot of that in college." "Then I have hopes that some day I may dedicate a book of verse to you," the Poet smiled. The rebuke, if rebuke it was, did not disturb our practical friend. "The war must have given you some good ideas for rhymes and stories," continued the Bondsalesman. The Poet regarded the tulips in silence for a moment more, and then he spoke: "I shall write of Arcadia, of shepherds and shepherdesses, of the gifts which nature has bestowed upon them, as singing a poetry; or such as experience may teach them, as the virtues of herbs and fountains, the ordinary course of the sun, moon, and stars, and such like, of all which a greater poet than I, John Fletcher, once wrote.

"Sing his praises that doth keep our flocks from harm. Pan, the father of our sheep. And arm in arm tread we softly in a round. What the hollow neighboring ground fills the music with her sound."

It was rare for the Poet to recite verse except to one or two chosen companions. The Round Table had, therefore, listened in profound silence to this stanza from Fletcher's little lyric. It was the Professor of Literature who broke the pause. "From

what edition, may I ask, did you quote?" he inquired. "I recognized your paraphrase of the Address to the Reader, but I am not certain of the wording of the lyric." Again the Poet smiled: "I quoted from the text which I carry here," and he touched his forehead. "It may be I misplaced a comma." The Professor of Literature hastened to assure the Poet that he had asked out of natural curiosity and not from any intention to impugn his scholarship. A threat from Nestor to reenter the conversation stirred the Teacher of Divinity to speak ex cathedra. "I should imagine, sir," he began, "that you must have gained from your experiences an imperative message to give the world." "I have," retorted the Poet, "and it is this: Worship beauty all the days of thy life."

Nestor rose and left the Round Table. Clearly he considered the island of Hibernia shelved for the afternoon, but he implied by this manner that he was conscious of another wrong done his beloved Erin. The Bondsalesman yawned and consulted the dinner card. The Poet's unexpected bursts of frankness are ever disturbing to men who keep their emotions locked in solid Anglo-Saxon fetters. No one seemed anxious to continue and the Poet was again absorbed in contemplation of the tulips. The Bondsalesman completed writing his order for dinner, a lengthy one by the column of writing which he handed the waiter. "I never could understand poetry," the salesman resumed, for he was always the first to recover from any situation, "but looking at the thing from a business angle, I fail to see why a man should refuse to write war stuff when the market is ready to absorb a large output of it. Nobody wants to read about sheep and shepherdesses, except a few highbrows. And there is no money in catering to them."

"I regret that you have missed my point," the Poet remarked, with a patient smile. "I thought I had made it clear. When I write pastoral poetry it will be because of what I have seen—and felt." The Bondsalesman shook his head at this paradox. "Too deep for me," he growled. "Just like the whole tribe. No sense in them. It is no wonder I can't understand poetry." "There," the Poet objected, "you are wrong. The wonder is that we have allowed almost the whole world to say what you have just said. We shall not permit that mistake to be repeated, not if our shepherds and shepherdesses can stop it." The salesman shook his head in fresh dismay and began scanning an evening news-sheet. "Poetry is rot," he declared, turning to the sporting page. "In one respect, and one only, you resemble Hotspur," the Poet went on, for once aroused he was not easy to turn aside. "How's that?" queried the salesman, his curiosity getting the better of his desire to escape. "In your description of poetry," Hotspur said:

"I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew Than one of these same meter ballad mongers."

"Hotspur was right," the salesman declared. "How do I differ from him?" The Poet smiled, for his enemy had delivered himself into his hands. Quietly the Poet got up and prepared to depart. "After all, Hotspur was a poet," he said, as he went toward the door, "and besides, he was Hotspur." The salesman at that point discovered an absorbing item on the sporting page.

A VERNAL MORNING

Clinton Scollard in the New York Sun
I have in mind a morn in May
Fit for a rhymers holiday.

A morning with no cloud to mar
A climbing hill slope near or far.
One sweet with the alluring spell
Of dawn distilled hydromel.

On such a morn I'll take my scrip
And staff, and for companionship
I'll have a brook of friendly tone
Until I wish to be alone;

Yet solitude where may one find
When there is company in the wind.
In the clear piping of the quail,
In whispering grass or galingale.

Or any living, growing thing,
In this serene high tide of spring!
Then, latterly, a path I'll choose
Still dedicated to the dews

That glint on leaf and thin rush blade
Like tiny globules cut in jade.
And so at last, for my reward,
I'll find a strip of sunny sward

Within a glade deep hidden where
A bowlder offers me a chair;
And there I'll sit and wait for Pan,
With all his cloven footed clan.

To come and laugh and shout and sing,
And dance about me in a ring.
Aye, there I'll rest, a rover free,
And dream I'm back in Arcady.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 744)
Mrs. Evans on Lawrence Strike
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Lawrence strike drawn out for more than 14 bitter weeks, has passed into history and it is in order to count the costs. Has it been a senseless struggle to win a wage advance which, had the strikers exercised a reasonable patience, would have been granted to them in due time unasked? Or were issues involved which were vastly greater than wages, and which until they are settled aright will keep the world in turmoil?

Technically the strike can be claimed as partially a victory on both sides. A wage advance greater than

that asked by the strikers, was announced under circumstances which saved the inherently stronger party from the appearance of surrender. This may mitigate their natural impulse to strike back at an opportune time.

On the other hand, the fact that the wage advance was announced before the strike was broken, leaves the strikers in good shape to build a strong organization. They have won a moral victory by which Labor will be heartened all along the line.

Better still, the settlement was finally negotiated with the so-called "outside agitators" whose presence in Lawrence had been so bitterly resented, and whom it had been even asserted must leave the town as a precedent to settling the strike. The mill men are to be commended for having retreated from so untenable a position. And they will surely find that this concession will redound to their own advantage as well as to that of their employees.

These leaders who came to the aid of the strikers, as it were, out of the

FOR A NATIONAL THEATER

BY GEORGE ARLISS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I have never looked in the dictionary or in an encyclopedia to see if there is a definition of the term national theater. Possibly there is no such definition to be found there. But if there is, I suppose it reads, "A large imposing building capable of seating a great number of people and designed for the production of the classic drama." My reason for supposing this is, that I believe dictionaries and encyclopedias to be compiled by grave and intelligent masters. And I have for years been reading proposals and suggestions by grave and intelligent people to "build a national theater."

"How much will it cost, and how long it will take to build?" they gravely ask. They decide that a good "site" must be selected and there must be plenty of room for the common people, because

are still looking for a "site." Apparently they never learn a lesson. In considering the founding of a national theater would it not be well for its founders to attempt to discover what attracts the people? Surely no good purpose is being served by having a theater if the public does not go into it. What really draws them in? What is fundamentally the main power of attraction? It is either the play or the acting. Certainly it is not the building; the public like a comfortable seat if they can get it but they do not go because the seats are comfortable. It requires the most superficial observation of theatrical business to discover that the lighting may be poor, the theater mean and comfortable, and yet the house will be packed if the public likes the entertainment.

What Draws the Audience

Now, as a general rule, the entertainment is mainly due to the play and the acting. I am not discussing "spectacular productions" or musical plays; I am considering the Drama in the



The gentleman farmer introduces himself to the cow

blue, in their hour of need, have won an immense power over these humble men and women in whose behalf they have suffered contumely and blows. And the mill men will find, in accepting them as spokesmen for their employees, that they have to deal with men of intelligence who have no private gains at stake and who will perform most strictly whatever they guarantee. Moreover, they are men who believe in methods of peace, and not of war as a means of advancing the cause of Labor. They mean to remain in Lawrence to carry forward the work for which the strike has laid a foundation stone.

It is unofficially stated that some of the employers are considering the recognition of duly accredited shop committees through which they shall deal with grievances and adjust difficulties before they eventuate in a strike. This will meet a demand which the strikers have been taught by their leaders to hold very dear. And if some workable plan is adopted and lived up to with good faith on both sides, it may well be that Lawrence has seen its last textile strike.

During the strike an unorganized horde, made up of many nationalities and with nothing in common except a passionate demand for a better wage, has been welded into an organized body animated by a spirit of solidarity which is nothing less than a religion. This body aspires to negotiate collective bargains and to develop what are really methods of industrial self-government appropriate to industrial needs. Here we see an initial step from the stage of arbitrary personal government to that of constitutional government—a government of laws and not of men, in the industrial world.

This strike at Lawrence has thrown the city into a prolonged turmoil, and for the second time has made it a focus of criticism all across the land. The sufferings which it has entailed upon the families of the strikers can never be told. But creation is a costly process. And if the outcome of the strike advances materially the upbuilding of a juster social order, it will be worth all it has cost.

(Signed)
ELIZABETH GLENDOWER EVANS,
167 Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass.

LEARNING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Students in the night school for foreign-born in this city have found the drama a satisfactory means of instruction in English and citizenship.

"The Bishop's Candlesticks," a one-act play drawn from Victor Hugo, has been presented by a cast which included several different nationalities. Not only did they learn English in the school, but the association in rehearsals is said to have made for better feeling and better American citizenship. Mrs. Margarita S. Gerry, of the Board of Education, said the interest in English is stimulated by the plan and she expects other cities will follow the example.

it is those poor creatures who really need the national theater; they are the people who must be uplifted at any price—quickly, without a moment's delay, even if it costs millions to do it. If only the uplifters can get a good site (that's the thing) and the theater can be built quickly enough and large enough, the people can be uplifted immediately.

The Uplift of Beauty

It must be a beautiful theater; that is essential, because there is such uplift in beauty; the common people lead such dull, gray lives in their own homes, with nothing but the poorest pictures on the walls; so the best artists shall be engaged to paint the frescoes in this theater. And the ceiling—the ceiling must be magnificent. And the upholstery—none of your crimson and gold, such as vulgar people used to delight in; no, thank heaven, we've grown out of that! It must be artistic and inspiring. And the lighting—ah, we've discovered now from a number of experts who have been to Berlin that if you want atmosphere, everything depends upon the lighting. And there must be a writing-room in the auditorium—a splendid idea—so that the people who come to the theater can write home in their spare time. It must all be beautiful and uplifting. And the stage—why of course, certainly, no expense must be spared for the stage; did not some of those gentlemen who have been in Berlin say something about a revolving stage? Let us have a revolving stage! Money must not be considered when you are building a national theater. And the plays—that is quite important; above all, they must be "worth while," even if money is lost, they must be "worth while."

"When All the Temple Is Prepared Within"

Well, this is an old story; we know that when all this has been done the obstinate people don't go in. The common people because they don't want to, and the others because—well, they do not need uplifting—they are not themselves the uplifters!

I would not have repeated this well-worn theme but for the fact that well-meaning people are still talking of "building" a national theater, and

generally accepted sense. There are isolated cases where an entertainment is carried to success by the cleverness of the producer. But generally it is the play and the acting. Now, those people who have to do with the stage know that many quite good plays have been ruined by being badly acted. And they also know that a large percentage of mediocre plays have been carried to success by brilliant acting. If that is admitted, it looks as though, fundamentally, the acting is the most important factor in the theater. But if this is open to dispute and granting that the main factors are the Play and the Acting, it is well to consider, in founding what is to be a permanent institution, which is the more stable of the two. It seems obvious to me that it must be the Acting. In certain instances we know that the Play is everything; there are what is known among actors as "cast-iron plays," plays that cannot be ruined by bad acting; but the public is attracted to the theater in which such a play is being presented only so long as that play is running. If we have at our command a group of actors and a group of plays, the plays will be exhausted long before the actors are.

A Dignity

—or a Disgrace

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And the group of plays is an unknown quantity, while the group of tried actors is a certain asset.

Building on the Acting

The deduction is that our first consideration should be the acting. If we wish to build a national theater we must build with flesh and blood, not with bricks and mortar. We must build a company first and then erect an edifice around our company. The public can be drawn to the theater time after time by the personality of actors and actresses. If we can attract the public by a group of actors and hold that group intact for three years, we shall have laid the foundation of a national building. Then we can build upon that foundation all those beautiful things that I have spoken of so slightly in the beginning of my article, and we are likely to have a permanent institution.

DUBLIN HAS ITS THRILLING DAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—"Making the world safe for democracy," he answered cheerfully and sarcastically. Was not the neighborhood having a thrilling afternoon? A row of military motor wagons was drawn up outside the Mansion House, and it was said that there was a machine gun somewhere, but you could not see it, as the "polis" would allow no one to go down the street, and soldiers with fixed bayonets were at the back as well as the front door. What was it all about? "They want to arrest a prominent Sinn Fein leader," was the reply. Besides that, the Dail Eirann is having a session today, and the Lord Mayor's reception in honor of the three Irish-American delegates is announced for this evening.

The police searched the Mansion House thoroughly and departed without finding the man they were looking for, the soldiers marched away, the motor wagons drove off, and the Lord Mayor's guests arrived. The crowd outside settled down to enjoy itself. It was a beautiful, warm evening, and there was much coming and going to the brightly-lit reception room. Reminiscences of former Lord Mayor festivities were to be heard. "Wasn't me aunt housekeeper to Dwyer Grey when he was at the Mansion House? There was no stint then! Those were the days when they spent freely, and there has been no entertaining these last years." And so on.

After that the Lord Mayor brought out some of his guests to the hall door steps and there were speeches. The Countess, and Father O'Flanagan, Mr. Ginnell and Count Plunkett. There was a dim figure to be seen on the roof, beside the flag-pole. Was it from there that the Countess was speaking? We could not very well hear all she said, but "freedom," "the British," "Ireland's rights," brought bursts of cheers. The young men and women had heard it all many times before, but they delighted in hearing these fine sentiments and these ideals so attractive because out of reach—"Father O'Flanagan's a fine man," she said, and every one whispered their comments to one another, and waited for more speeches. The only big regret was that the All-Ireland band was not allowed to play.

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SHERRY'S

From The Nation, New York

The passing of Sherry's and Delmonico's announced in one week—how shall New York live on without them? The reasons are no secret. Prohibition and bolshevism, Mr. Sherry says—prohibition, of course, among his guests and bolshevism among his waiters—have put an end to what has been a truly great institution. Bolshevism has found its way into the ranks of the waiters. The Russian taint is upon them; they will be content neither with enormous tips nor with the wages Mr. Sherry has decreed. They have unions and opinions all their own. Hence his business goes down—far down—to the Waldorf-Astoria; Mr. Sherry becomes a manufacturer of candies; and a trust company takes over the palace in which have been given such marvelous, such Lucullan, such historic entertainments. No longer shall we read of dinners on horseback in the second story, of entertainments for princes and by princes, of feasts with Caruso and Farrar to sing for a king's ransom. And Delmonico's, too, across the street? Well, here there seems to be a faint hope. Bolshevism, it appears, has not yet crossed the avenue from west to east, but prohibition threatens. A group of old patrons assembled last week to hear all the sad details of the receivership in which "Del's" has languished for some months. These patrons, too, have plainly suffered from income taxes and excess profits levies, contributions to war charities, and Liberty Loans. Their pockets must be inside out, for when it came to passing the hat for a guarantee fund to keep the doors open and the tables covered there was only a beggarly \$200,000 subscribed in 15 minutes or so. No wonder that the receiver still plans to move to Park Avenue or to transform the bulk of the building into stores and bachelor apartments while keeping a small restaurant going. It should have been \$800,000, not \$200,000. New York always was careless about its civic monuments. How can it let Delmonico's pass? It was here, all the world believes, that Charley Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall, has made and unmade judges, mayors, governors, and senators, and fixed their campaign contributions. Here the Wall Street magnates of the old sporting type have held forth and here the nouveaux riches from Keokuk and Kalamazoo have ventured in awe and trembling. Who shall measure the cultural values and uses of a Delmonico and a Sherry?

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AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR CITIZENSHIP

Its Objects, Says Arthur S. Hoffman, Are to Place Control of Public Affairs in People's Hands and Build Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—To place actual control of public affairs in the hands of the people themselves, in accordance with the fundamentals of democracy and only by lawful democratic methods; to make the governing machinery a better means of expressing the people's wishes, and, back of the machinery, to build up democracy itself are the chief aims of the American League for Citizenship, as described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Arthur S. Hoffman, who has been working out the idea for the last 12 years.

"This league," said Mr. Hoffman, "is started in the belief that the progress of democracy has reached a crisis. The social upheaval following the war is due to mankind's demand for a real democracy, in which the people themselves shall really determine their own conditions and destinies. We, like the other nations, have not yet attained such democracy, except in imperfect theory incompletely carried out. The present social upheaval is a deep-rooted, widespread and determined that present institutions must be modified or risk being violently swept away. If evolution is too slow, revolution will take its place.

Democracy Must Be Taught

"But force is not only needlessly destructive, but undemocratic, imposing the will of some upon others in entire violation of the democratic rights of these others. Force and democracy cannot long exist together. We cannot advance democracy by violating it.

"This country is not Russia. We have democratic governing machinery which, though imperfect, could bring about whatever changes we desired, if we could use it. But we have forgotten how to use it and have let control of it slip from our hands."

Democracy Mr. Hoffman described as a state of thought, the practice of a people's theories and the daily application of those theories. It could not suddenly be created by changing the machinery for its expression, either by passing laws or by using violence.

"The first thing a democracy should teach is democracy," he continued. "We have let the specialists do our thinking for us. Their vision has not been broad enough to see that no form of government or economic system can flourish and endure unless there is the thought of the people themselves, the attitude and understanding to support it and give it life."

"The people must control, but the people must be fit to control. At present we have no definite, practical, fundamental standard of democracy to apply as test and measure of every concrete issue, great or small. Until we do formulate that standard and learn to apply it daily, individually, honestly and understandingly, we can have no real democracy under socialism, bolshevism, our present form, or any other.

Need of Organization

"We must organize. We must teach and teach the need of teaching until practical, personal democracy is made a part of every school course. We must promulgate the definition of fundamental democracy until it becomes the practical test and measure in concrete issues. Socialism, bolshevism and our present form of government all have the same fundamental aim—real democracy, real rule by the people. They differ only as to the machinery to be employed. With a clearer understanding of the thing to be expressed by the machinery, there would be less difference of opinion. That machinery is best which offers

freest and fullest expression to democracy itself.

"Our present system though, as now operative, imperfect and probably less efficient than either of the two others, is nevertheless in its nature a truer and fuller expression of democracy. The Socialist and Bolshevist machineries are designed to express only partial democracy. Both socialism and bolshevism are fundamentally reactionary and contrary to the true advance of real democracy. They violate democracy by dividing the people into groups or classes according to occupation. The unit of democracy is the individual.

"The Socialist and Bolshevist machinery express only the economic part of man, both being definitely based on the theory that man acts and reacts only from the impulse of economic needs. Neither socialism nor bolshevism is, or can be, a complete governing machine, for neither offers full, direct expression to all of the democratic unit, individual man.

Basis of Bolshevism

"Socialism and bolshevism, ignoring any spiritual, mental, artistic, or any other individual or social factors, build their machinery on a basis of pure materialism. The world war and its consequent upheavals were a struggle for democracy against autocracy, but inextricably interwoven in that struggle is the growing struggle for the spiritual against the material. The issue against Germany was logically developed as one against materialism, and the world would not stand for it. Yet, with the issue only a little less badly presented by socialism and bolshevism, millions are rushing to the support of the materialism they cannot stand when clearly seen. If for no other reason, socialism and bolshevism are eventually doomed, because both are retrogressive, both counter to the race development.

"Unlike socialism and bolshevism, our present machinery offers opportunity for complete expression of full democracy. Of the three, it alone is sound, because it alone is based solely on the real democratic unit—the individual. But in its present stage of development it is so imperfect that millions turn from it at the first unsupported promise of a new system. It needs both repair and development. Only organization can do it. Only immediate action will be in time.

Power in Few Hands

"Plainly power and control in a democracy must be centered into as few hands as possible if it is to be efficient. That, by itself, means autocracy, and is not enough. Democracy must be assured by seeing to it that the few who wield this delegated power are held inexorably, constantly and directly responsible and responsive to the fundamental power and control of the people themselves.

"To centralize delegated power is easy. To develop active fundamental control by the people at equal pace, two things are necessary: first, machinery and some adaptation of the initiative, referendum, and recall; direct elections of such delegates as senators; direct control of Cabinet officers; minority representation; numerous changes in voting methods, so that an official can no longer be elected on a minority popular vote, voters no longer deprived of votes by empty technicalities, or eligible in one part of a voting area but not in another, and citizens no longer deprived of the vote on the grounds of sex; curtailment of the exaggerated power and place now held by political parties, so that party service may less undermine nation service, the people's vote no longer be limited to arbitrarily-selected questions presented only in block platforms, public servants no longer changed for party reasons only, public questions no longer handled and decided as party questions; new methods in handling public affairs, so that legislation can be determined more by merit and less by technicalities, manipulation, and such juggling violations of majority rule as filibusters and riders.

"Second, to hold this machinery in its place and to its purpose there is necessary an enormous development of the civil-service-reform idea. The Nation's business is the biggest and most important business in the country. It should have the best men. "The people can get control by the simple process of taking, by lawful means, in exact accordance with democracy. Regardless of other merits, no system or remedy that does not offer the people immediate control of their affairs can, in this crisis, win sufficient following to establish itself in time.

Mr. Hoffman's Plan

"The plan I propose is as follows:

"Citizens organize themselves into tens as working units, all over 18 years being eligible. For voting and administrative purposes the tens are organized into hundreds, thousands and higher decimal units. The individual's vote registers its exact value in the final count, but the vote of a ten is handled as a unit, thereby reducing the effort and expense of voting by, roughly speaking, 90 per cent. A ten sends its vote, say seven yes and three no, to the secretary of its hundred. The bulletin board of the hundred makes public that ten's seven-yes three-no along with the vote of its other tens and sends the hundred's total, say eighty-two, to the bulletin board of its thousand and so on up to city, county and state or national bulletin board.

"A vote can be initiated by the individual members. The result is that a popular vote can be quickly taken on any subject at any time. Public opinion has been organized.

"The ten or the hundred would be the working unit. There would be only such officers as were absolutely necessary. Headquarters of the hundreds would be civic centers for the teaching of true democracy. With public opinion so organized, its enforcement would follow almost automatically. The work of the tens would be to preach and practice the principles of true democracy, and in enforcing it on public affairs and officials.

Program Safeguarded

"The league's program is safeguarded by the fact that changing the machinery of government cannot be done until the league has grown sufficiently to include the majority in its expression of public opinion, which it can do only by inculcating real democracy as it gains in numbers.

"A part of the league's work would be to stimulate independent thought and to analyze and give publicity to all present outside influences upon our thinking, their sources, motives and methods, not only the organized propaganda of causes, but publications of all kinds, especially school books. Another part of this work would be the dissemination of accurate and unbiased facts on issues, candidates, and officeholders.

"Each ten or working unit maintains a bulletin board accessible to the general public. Its headquarters is in a home or any other reputable place. On its bulletin board it makes public its findings, using also the public print where available. Each ten gives force and reach to its bulletin board by making itself the nucleus of a local civic center, joining with other tens where advisable, making the public interests of the neighborhood its own, developing its neighborhood into civic consciousness.

"In addition to the bulletin board, there should be at the ten's civic center a supply of printed matter giving more detailed information whenever possible, or at least a list of such publications and the sources from which they can be obtained.

People Must Control

"The league itself would take no sides on any concrete public issues except as they directly involve the life or development of democracy itself. Its principles are:

"The people must control. The people must be fit to control. You

cannot build a good house out of bad bricks.

"I believe that any attempt to change our present machinery of government by violence is not only undemocratic, but that, particularly at present, such an attempt will inevitably plunge us into a chaos of needless destruction. If property is wrongly held, the remedy is not destruction of that property or of human life, the two elements upon which any form of government or social organization is directly dependent for its existence and prosperity.

"In the face of even threatened revolution, our present situation courts disaster. Every faction of the people is organized and efficiently active for its own factional interests. The only Americans who are not organized and efficiently active are the majority of the people, those who have at heart the interests of the people as a whole, not of any one section of them, who know that democracy really developed can right any wrongs that need righting, who are the real foundation, dependence, and hope of any form of government that may exist.

No Partisanship

"No partisanship of any kind will be allowed to come into the league. Will it creep in against our intention? It is at the worst, exactly as subject to that danger as is democracy itself. Because it is democracy. And no protection limitation can be placed on it without violating democracy. The case can be stated another way by saying that it merely provides a more democratic machinery for our present democracy, that the new machinery will be subject as is the old to the perversions of individual citizens, but that the new machinery provides a safeguard which the old almost utterly failed to provide—the systematic education of citizens to a real understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship, an understanding that cuts down perversions to the actual vicious small minority and heads the 'neutrals' (the great body of the people) toward active good citizenship, instead of indifference, or worse."

OLD DUTCH CABLE MAY BE USED AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—In order to overcome the continued congestion of business going over the trans-Pacific cables, representations are being made to the United States Department of State, other government agencies, and the Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, to see if the old Dutch cable line running from Guam to Yap and from that island to Shanghai, which is declared to be in good condition but which is not now used, may not be again put in operation.

HARVESTER BUYS PLOW COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The International Harvester Company announces that it has completed its line of plows for all soils and territories through the purchase of the Chattanooga Plow Company, one of the best known makers of chilled plows, which supplements its recent acquisition of the Parlin & Orendorff Company of Canton, Illinois.

ECLIPSE OF SUN SEEN IN BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Unfavorable weather here on Thursday prevented complete observation of the total eclipse of the sun. The eclipse was first seen in Rio Janeiro at 7:51 a. m., the darkness increasing until 8:54 a. m.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SEAMEN

Fund to Be Raised in United States to Assist in Building Homes for Disabled Members of the Mercantile Marine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Another tie to bind more firmly together the great English-speaking nations is being formed in the United States under the name of the American Tribute to the British Mercantile Marine. A central organization, under the chairmanship of William H. Appleton, has headquarters in this city, and local committees are being appointed in all parts of the country for the early inauguration of a public campaign for a fund of \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000, to be invested in American securities and administered for the benefit of homes for infirm British seamen or dependents of seamen who have given their lives in service. The homes will also be open to American sailors who may fall on evil days in Great Britain.

The claim of British sailors on the people of all the allied countries scarcely needs elaboration. David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, well expressed a generally accepted fact when he declared: "There is no branch of service in this country to which the British Empire, the Allies, and the whole world owe a deeper debt of gratitude than to the British mercantile marine. If the Germans had succeeded in intimidating British sailors this country would have starved and the whole of the Allies would have collapsed."

Casualties Appalling

Had British sailors not been more than worthy of the tradition of their Nation and their calling, they might indeed have been intimidated. The bare figures of their casualties are appalling: 17,000 lost; 20,000 disabled. Even this does not give an adequate conception of their suffering. For an understanding of what they faced day and night, in the cold fog of the North Sea and the heat of the tropics, and on every sea of the globe, it is necessary to recall the barbarous conduct of the enemy toward all allied merchantmen. It was not enough for the German to destroy shipping and take prisoner the seamen. In addition to the perhaps justifiable horrors of torpedoes which exploded within the ship, something never before experienced by sailors, the Germans must needs slaughter as many as possible by shelling lifeboats, by leaving survivors to drift without provisions until they starved to death or by placing them on the decks of submarines and then submerging. This is what British seamen, most of all allied sailors, had

to face, yet there was no sign of quitting; only a determination to fight on against these terrible odds until at last the world should be rid of a monster that would destroy every good thing.

British Already Have Fund

The British people of course already have their fund for their heroes of the sea. It is in charge of the Merchant Seamen's League, founded on Sept. 28, 1917, and affiliated with the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Its president is Sir Edward Nicholl, R. N. R. M. P., and its vice-president, Admiral Lord Beresford. Capt. Edward Tupper of the league, while in the United States last winter, met Mr. Appleton at a luncheon in New York, and spoke so enthusiastically of the British project that the American became interested at once, and suggested that this country be permitted to help in giving recognition to the splendid service of the British seamen. Captain Tupper agreed immediately, and in turn proposed that Mr. Appleton himself act as chairman of the American committee. This was agreed to on the spot and plans were then laid for the campaign now about to be undertaken. The league has since officially confirmed Mr. Appleton's appointment.

Praise for British

Mr. Appleton, an American who spent the 11 years previous to 1918 in England, is enthusiastic in his praise of the conduct of the entire British people under the trials of a long and exhausting war, and especially their high-thinking calmness and self-respect under provocation of German atrocities perpetrated on non-combatants. He declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is confident that the American people as a whole share his admiration for their British brothers, and that they will be delighted at having the opportunity to express their appreciation in a practical tribute to the seamen of Great Britain. He has already had cordial responses from prominent persons approached for their cooperation, and has even received a number of large contributions from American firms in England who had heard indirectly that he intended starting a campaign for the British sailors. These firms, Mr. Appleton points out, are peculiarly well situated for a view of the service of the British mercantile marine, and their volunteering of contributions is therefore, in his opinion, most significant.

Admiral Sims on Committee

As for official approval, Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, commander of the United States Fleet in Europe during the war, and Charles H. Sabin and W. D. Baldwin of New York, New York, have already consented to act as members of the American committee, and John W. Davis, Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James, has endorsed the project in

terms so cordial and generous that his letter is here reproduced:

"I am deeply gratified to learn that a movement is on foot in America to raise funds for the endowment of the Convalescent Home at Lymington and for homes for aged and infirm British seamen and their wives. "It is eminently proper that practical recognition should be given in this manner of the lasting debt which America and the civilized world owe to the men of the British mercantile marine for their gallant and heroic service to the allied cause. There is no more glorious page in the history of the war than that contributed by their bravery and self-sacrifice in the face of known and constant danger, all the more terrible because it could not be foreseen. They made it possible to transport the armies of Britain and the United States to France, and to provision them when there. They kept the commerce of the allied world alive and brought not alone munitions to the troops but food and fuel to the peoples of the allied countries. They are the men who defied and defeated the base iniquity of the German submarine campaign, and it is not too much to say that without their brave devotion the war could not have been won."

"I wish you all success, therefore, in the laudable undertaking in which you are engaged, and congratulate you that it has been set on foot."

Mr. Appleton, in talking with The Christian Science Monitor representative, stressed the fact that besides the purpose of raising a large sum of money for endowment of homes for disabled seamen, the object of the campaign is to cement still further Anglo-American relations, and in speeches and articles to bring to the attention of the people of this country how important it is for the future of Great Britain and the United States stand firmly together as a bulwark and protection to civilization, liberty, and progress.

Checks for the tribute may be sent to Mr. Appleton as chairman of the committee at the St. Regis Hotel, New York, New York.

PLANES AND MOTORS SHIPPED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One thousand Nieuport and 600 Spad aeroplanes and 1000 Hispano-Suiza and 800 Gnome motors will be shipped to the United States under the terms of an agreement between the French Government and the United States Liquidation Commission. The planes and motors represent a part of the aviation equipment contracts for abroad by the war department.

ANTI-LYNCHING CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, New York.—A national campaign for a congressional investigation of lynching has been inaugurated, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday. The association declared that 21 persons had been lynched in the United States this year.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, near West, Boston

For Women Dresses—Silk, Cotton For Misses

FOR summer festivities, for street and afternoon wear, what is lovelier than a lace gown or a dress of soft Georgette crepe or crisp taffeta. Dressy and smart styles are shown in profuse assortment, the very best of the newest and most becoming models.

A general showing of the new Cotton Dresses, including many made in our own Custom Workroom from materials woven and dyed to our own order; in all of which the style, the quality and the becomingness is assured.

Silk Dresses \$17.50 to \$55

Beautiful White and Cream

Lace Dress, \$50.00

Collar and wide soft girdle of colored taffeta.

Cream Net and Venice

Lace Dress, \$35.00

In tunic model; three-quarters sleeve and soft satin girdle.

White Lace and Georgette

Combination Dress, \$5.00

Short sleeves and wide novelty collar of exquisite lace.

Cream Oriental Lace

Dress, \$35.00

Over net effective side tunic model with long, loose sleeve.

Misses' Georgette

Dresses, \$20.00

Deep square collar and tunic.

Misses' Crepe de Chine

Dresses, \$17.50

Fagoting on skirt and blouse.

Taffeta Dress, \$35.00

With tunic side and back.

Printed Georgette Dress, \$35.00

Two-tone effect, handkerchief sized drape, soft girdle of colored satin.

Crepe de Chine Dress, \$35.00

Box-pleated double tunic, soft crushed girdle finished with buckle at side back.

Georgette Crepe Dress, \$35.00

In full, graceful tunic style, wide triple back collar. In black, white and flesh.

Drop-Stitch Tricolette

Dress, \$5.00

Long Russian coat style, button and self loop trimmed.

Georgette-Crepe Dress, \$25.00

Novelty side draped skirt; back and front panel beaded and fringed.

Foulard and Georgette Combination Dress, \$5.00

Entirely veiled with Georgette, cuff-hem effect.

Misses' Figured Georgette Dresses, \$17.50

Draped skirt and bodice.

Misses' Georgette Dresses, \$35.00

Beaded over all satin underskirt.

Cotton Dresses \$8.75 to \$35

Voile Dress, \$25.00

Made in Chandler & Co.'s custom workroom from our own materials; side and back panel effect, elaborately soutache embroidered in self color.

Polka Dot and Figured

Voile Dresses, \$7.75

In tunic and surplice styles.

Figured and Dotted

Voile Dress, \$10.75

Long vestee and tunic.

D. & J. Anderson Gingham

Dress, \$20.00

Pique trimmed tunic skirt and surplice waist.

Linen Dress, \$13.75

With tucked skirt and pointed side tunic.

Plain Voile Dress, \$5.00

Chandler & Co.'s own material, draped tunic.

D. & J. Anderson Gingham

Dress, \$7.50

Made in Chandler & Co.'s custom workroom.

Plain Voile Dress, \$7.50

Embroidered in self-color soutache braid.

Voile Dress, \$25.00

Custom-made, panel style with long collar of Irish lace and hand fagoting; loop and button trimmed.

Voile Dress, \$25.00

In long tunic model; soutache embroidered to match; tucked net collar and cuffs, val edged.

Misses' Figured Foulard, \$13.50

Pattern Voile Dress, short side panels.

Misses' Plain Voile Dress, \$5.00

Surplice waist, skirt with wide tuck.

Misses' Custom-made Voile Dress, \$17.50

Ruffled pockets.



LASTLONG FLAT-KNIT Union Suits

For Men and Boys

HAVE you ever really taken time to find the underwear that can give you comfort right through the summer?

Be specific, ask your dealer to show you a Lastlong FLAT-KNIT Union Suit and have him take your trunk measure. We stand behind the statement that you'll get a non-binding suit that will fit you right, be a real comfort, and wear to your satisfaction.

The Lastlong flat-knit, elastic, feather-weight fabric absorbs perspiration and allows it to evaporate—result, cool dry underwear.

Our three-quarter length style is one of the most popular Lastlong numbers; covers the knees and doesn't show at the ankles. Made in ankle length and athletic styles, too, for men and boys.

Ask your dealer; if he hasn't them in stock send us his name, we'll see that you are supplied.

Write for descriptive booklet, also a sample of the fabric.

LASTLONG UNDERWEAR CO.

349 Broadway, Dept. 5, New York

SOLOV-HINDS CO. "The Daylight Fashion Salon"

Summer Frocks of Elegance and Distinction

WOMEN'S FROCKS of CHIFFON, FOULARDS, GEORGETTE, TAFFETA, SATIN

Most exquisite colorings and patterns punctuate the soft feminine loveliness of these frocks.

Priced \$39.50 to \$100

WOMEN'S LINEN, COTTON and ORGANDY ONE-PIECE DRESSES

We have a very interesting collection for Morning and Afternoon Wear. Styles that show Thought, Originality and Distinction.

Priced \$14.50 to \$50

SUMMER BLOUSES IN VARIETY

of Voile, Linen, Wash Silk, Georgette, Organdies, and with new innovations you will like.

Priced \$5.50 to \$35

SUMMER SKIRTS OF DISTINCTION

Plaids, Novelty Wools, Tricolette, Kumi-Kuma, Georgette, Cotton, Cabardine, and Pique

Priced \$8 to \$32.50

Final Clearance Women's Tailored Suits

Formerly \$45 to \$155

\$28.50 to \$85

NO APPROVALS OR EXCHANGES

AT THREE-FIFTY-TWO BOYLSTON STREET

(Near Arlington)

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE UNITED STATES

Civil War Anniversary Given Added Solemnity by World War—Mr. Daniels Quotes Penn as Advocating League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, in a Memorial Day address before the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania, yesterday declared that the ideal of a League of Nations was entertained by William Penn in 1683. Penn, he said, wrote an essay on "The Present and Future Peace of Europe" in which he outlined a plan for settling international disputes. Secretary Daniels quoted the following paragraph from the essay, with the comment that it seems so prophetic as to be startling:

"If the sovereign princes of Europe would agree to meet by their stated deputies in a general diet, estates or parliament, and there establish rules of justice for sovereign princes to observe one to another; and thus meet yearly, or as they shall see cause; before which assembly shall be brought all differences that can be made up by private embassies; and if any of the sovereignties shall refuse to submit their claim or to abide and perform the judgment thereof and seek remedy by arms, all the other sovereignties united as one strength shall compel the submission and performance of the sentence." Penn foresaw the objections to such a covenant, Secretary Daniels asserted, and gave them much the same answers that are given today by the advocates of a League of Nations. A parliament such as Penn conceived, he said, is being created in Paris, and men in every land and of every tongue hope and believe it will prevent wars and insure lasting peace.

Observance in Washington

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With deepened solemnity, the first Memorial Day after the close of the great war was observed in the United States capital yesterday.

Memorial exercises were held at Arlington National Cemetery, the United States Soldiers' Home, and other points, under the auspices of the G. A. R., United Spanish War Veterans, and allied organizations, which participated in the annual parade. A special committee decorated at Arlington the tomb of the unknown fallen as a tribute to American soldiers who fell in France. Special exercises also were held at the mast of the U. S. S. Maine at Arlington.

The Senate was not in session. Members of the House of Representatives devoted the day to paying tribute to those who served or gave others to the service of the country in the great war. A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of Congress and "its deep and heartfelt sympathy to those whose kindred fell or were permanently disabled in the great struggle," and concluding: "Congress reverently expresses its profound appreciation of the sublime act of those who made the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for their country and their country's cause."

Jobs as Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In a Memorial Day appeal, Major Warren Bigelow of the Reemployment Bureau of

New York City for soldiers, sailors, and marines, said that the most fitting memorial to those lost in war was to decorate their comrades with jobs.

"Today is the day of the gold star," said Major Bigelow. "As we honor those who made the supreme sacrifice, let us remember that those who fought and live, fought side by side with them. Many a man who never flinched under fire is now worried and disheartened over his jobless situation. He deserves the type of job where he may keep the self-respect his conduct and deeds have won for him. So let us not forget the living."

NEW CABINET MEMBER ASKED

Women's Clubs Propose the Formation of a Separate National Department of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Featured by strong resolutions on education, which reached their climax when the delegates voted to ask Congress to take from the Department of the Interior the Bureau of Education and form a separate Department of Education, with a Cabinet member to be known as the Secretary of Education, the mid-biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs closed its sessions yesterday afternoon. The delegates pledged that they would individually write their congressmen and senators to vote for this measure when it comes up for action, perhaps during the sessions of the present Congress.

It was voted to raise \$17,000, to make \$200,000 which will be used to keep the general federation unit of 100 women now in France serving with the American troops there until the last Americans are sent home.

Mrs. J. D. Sherman, of Chicago, introduced a resolution asking Congress to adopt a more definite program regarding the maintenance of the national forests and to continue the annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 under the Weeks law for the purchase of additional national forests in the White and southern Appalachian mountains.

PARIS-NEW YORK FLIGHT PRIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A prize of \$25,000 for the first aviator of any allied country crossing the Atlantic from Paris to New York or New York to Paris within the next five years is offered by Raymond Orteig of this city, through the Aero Club of America, which will arrange all other details. Mr. Orteig is a native of France, but has lived in the United States since 1882.

STRIKE STOPS NEWSPAPERS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The publication of virtually all newspapers here has been suspended as a result of a dispute between printers and publishers, which arose when the printers refused to set advertisements of a boycotted department store. There is also a strike on the streetcar lines, and only a few cars, manned by inspectors, are running.

PLANTS ANNOUNCE 48-HOUR WEEK

WOONSOCKET, Rhode Island—The American Wringler Company's plant employing 700 will start Monday on a 48-hour week, with a schedule made up for five days, thus allowing Saturday holidays. The factory will begin runnings nights also next week. The Wyanza cotton yarn mill, employing 800, has posted notices of an 8-hour day and a 15 per cent raise, effective Monday.

WHITLEY REPORT ON PUBLIC SERVICE

Ideas of the Report Are Being Applied to Almost All Local Government Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities, non-trading services representing local authorities as employers and the manual workers employed by them, other than those represented on other joint industrial councils, was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Labor, presided during the early part of the proceedings. In his opening address, Mr. Wardle pointed out that this was the thirty-first joint industrial council to be formed, and it was the second council set up for industries in which local government authorities were concerned. The fact that the present council concerned local government authorities throughout England and Wales, he said, made it desirable that some account should be given of the steps that had been taken to apply the Whitley Report to the industries and the services with which such authorities were concerned.

Joint Industrial Councils

The Ministry of Labor to begin with got into touch with leading people in the municipal world, regarding the question of the application of the idea of joint industrial councils to the industries and the services in which local government authorities were concerned. At the beginning of this inquiry it was found that there was a weighty body of opinion in the municipal world in favor of setting up a joint industrial council for each local government authority, with representatives of the authority on the other side.

The Ministry of Labor fully realized the difficulties in regard to such a plan of operation, namely, that the different local government authorities would set up local joint industrial councils on different bases, some of them recognizing trade unions and others not, and that such a method would run counter to the industrial basis which was a fundamental of the Whitley Report, and would further mean that the company-owned undertakings, such as gas, water, tramways, and electricity supply, would have to form separate joint industrial councils on their own.

After careful consideration of the matter the committee appointed to investigate it came unanimously to the conclusion that there should be separate joint industrial councils set up for—(a) gas, (b) water, (c) tramways, (d) electricity supply, and that on each of these councils the representatives on the employers' side should be elected by the associations representing municipal undertakings and company-owned undertakings.

Drafting Constitution

This special committee presented a report to the above effect to the Association of Municipal Corporations, and this report was adopted unanimously by the annual meeting of the associations. The idea being adopted, steps were taken to hold preliminary conferences of representatives of the employers' associations, both municipal and company, and of the trade unions concerned in these four industries.

tries, and each of these preliminary conferences appointed a provisional committee to draft a constitution for the proposed joint industrial council.

There remained, however, the question of dealing with the non-trading services, and with the administrative, technical, and clerical staffs of local government authorities. A provisional committee was, therefore, formed to draft a constitution for a joint industrial council for the non-trading services of local government authorities. This constitution was drafted, and has been approved by the employers' associations and the trade unions concerned. Steps for the formation of a joint council for the administrative, technical, and clerical staffs of local government authorities were also taken, and the process of drafting a constitution has now been proceeded with. It will thus be seen that the ideas of the Whitley Report are being applied to the whole field of local government activity, with the exception of the Poor Law authorities and the asylum services.

BUILDING TRADES THREATEN A TIE-UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Any attempt to establish open-shop conditions in the building trade in Boston and vicinity or to "break down the union conditions" will result in the complete suspension of all building and repair work in the section, according to a statement issued by the United Building Trades Council of Greater Boston. This organization, which is now made up of all building trades formerly represented in Boston in the American Federation of Labor and in the Allied Building Trades Council, acts in the present crisis for more than 30,000 union mechanics in and about Boston.

The statement on the part of the council, made after a meeting of the various representatives called to discuss the present attitude of the Building Trades Employers Association toward the striking carpenters, is as follows:

"The carpenters and lathers have established their rate of wages of \$1 an hour and more than 55 per cent of their respective memberships are now working for contractors and owners who have signed their agreements and are now paying the new wage. Some of the contractors named in the published list of the employers association are among those who are paying the new rate of \$1 an hour.

The largest contractors on the list, a majority of whom have no work at the present time, but who made large profits during the war, are now using these profits to lead the fight against the building trades' unions and are misleading the public and owners in encouraging the smaller contractors to join in the fight with them to the detriment of the community at large."

TOLEDO CAR SERVICE RESUMED

TOLEDO, Ohio—After a tie-up of six hours, street car service was resumed yesterday pending receipt of word from the War Labor Board at Washington that the award granting a wage increase to conductors and motormen included the right to wear union buttons. Frank R. Coates, president of the Toledo Railways & Light Company, said that rather than disappoint holiday crowds he had instructed the cars to be operated whether the men wore union buttons or not.

MONOPOLY SEEN IN OIL LANDS PLAN

Leasing Measure About to Come Before United States Congress Said to Be Inadequate in Point of Protection to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—In addition to the charges recently printed in interviews in The Christian Science Monitor to the effect that the mineral lands leasing bill about to come before the present session of the United States Congress contains some grave defects from the standpoint of public interest, further allegations of a similar nature regarding this bill have been made to a representative of this paper.

The provisions regarding the conditions under which the prospecting for oil shall be done and those affecting the leasing of the land are regarded as objectionable in that they do not properly protect the interests of the public and guard against the possibility of monopoly. The bill in question provides that the oil land may be leased by competitive bidding in areas not exceeding 1280 acres. In this connection S. C. Graham, an independent oil operator, who is familiar with the oil land problem and who has given special study to the question, says: "No one except a prospector—and he should be limited to 640 acres—should be allowed to acquire or hold under lease more than 320 acres of land. No combination of leases or interests in leases amounting to more than 320 acres should be permitted. Most of the oil land in the United States is privately owned and there is plenty of opportunity for expansion of the business of any individual or company in exploiting and producing from these privately owned lands. The government-owned lands should be widely distributed in comparatively small holdings to counteract the tendency toward centralization in the production of oil."

"To restrict the amount of land that may be held under lease by one individual or interest is not, however, in itself sufficient to guard against monopoly. If large marketing companies are permitted to secure control of the oil produced by inducing lease holders to enter into long-time contracts for the sale of oil, it would constitute just as objectionable monopoly as if the company itself held a lease upon the land. To guard against this there should be a provision in the law that would prevent any lessee from entering into a contract or agreement of any kind except with the United States, a state or a municipality for the sale or delivery of oil or gas produced from the lands under lease for a period in excess of three years."

"While the law should absolutely prohibit a combination in leases in excess of 320 acres under one control, the lessees should be allowed to form transportation, marketing, or refining companies, and to hold stock in such concerns, providing that no one lessee should be allowed to hold more than 10 per cent of the issued stock of such company."

"It should be provided that the lessee pay in advance a yearly rental of \$5 an acre. There is no more reason for awarding a lease on government-owned oil land to any individual who is unable to operate it than there is for awarding a contract to build a post office or a ship to an individual who is unable to do the work. The public is entitled to at least this rather inadequate assurance that the person to whom the lease is given has some reason to believe that he can develop it, or can induce others to develop it."

MANY COUNTRIES TO BE REPRESENTED

Over 600 Invitations to the Pan-American Commercial Congress in Washington Accepted—Program Has Wide Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than 600 officials, experts and business men in North, Central and South America, have accepted invitations to attend the second Pan-American Commercial Congress which will be held in Washington, June 2 to 6, inclusive. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, will open the congress, and Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, will preside at the first session.

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Don Beltran Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile; Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia; Frederick H. Gillett, speaker of the United States House of Representatives; Homer A. Ferguson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and others, will speak at the first session.

On Monday and Tuesday there will be a general review of Pan-American commerce, with speeches by William C. Redfield, secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, and delegates from Central and South America.

On Wednesday shipping and transportation will be discussed by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and others. Aeroplanes as an aid to commerce and improved parcel post methods will be discussed by United States Government representatives.

Banking and credits will be the subjects of addresses on Thursday by Charles M. Schwab of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Frank A. Vanderbilt of New York; Augusto Villanueva of the Chilean Financial Commission, and others, while engineering problems will be discussed by Alberto De Hoyos of the Mexican constitutional railways.

At the closing sessions on Friday, commercial intelligence will be discussed by Herbert S. Houston of New York; Elidoro Yanez, publisher of La Nacion, Santiago, Chile; Alfredo V. D. H. Collao, editor of La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and others.

STRIKE REPORT FROM ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A general strike has broken out in Biella in the Province of Piedmont, and the situation is reported as grave. Troops under General Rivera have been sent to occupy the valleys.

Reg'd U. S. Pat. Office
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THE value of a bank account does not fluctuate, no matter how industrial or financial conditions change. Many persons keep large inactive accounts here, considering them purely as investments which can immediately be realized on, and which bear a liberal rate of interest.

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100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Sts.

In active business since 1875

The Radiance of Summer



THE glad color and brilliancy of the birds and butterflies and flowers—all the beauties of nature in her joyous playtime mood—are reflected in Paine's wondrous exhibits of new Furniture and Decorations for Summer Homes.

Displayed under ideal conditions at their large and unusual store, where all are cordially welcome, whether as visitors or prospective purchasers.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

WALT WHITMAN, A POET OF AMERICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Stranger if you, passing, meet me, and
desire to speak to me, why should you
not speak to me?
And why should I not speak to you?

So Walt Whitman wrote in the introduction to one of the editions of "Leaves of Grass," and indeed it was his motto, his cry, or challenge if you will, to all the world. Kindness, friendliness, utter lack of conventionality, whole-hearted freedom of speech and manner, the love of man for his brother man of whatever race or station, this was the creed of the man who would be the poet of the real America. It would have been more than unnatural and unjust if many a stranger had not reached out to clasp this hand that was outstretched to all mankind literally and figuratively, but Whitman's question was answered as he wished. Many who were unknown to him did speak to him in passing, and he in turn talked to all who came his way.

And was there ever a writer who delighted more in talking of himself for posterity in his writings, poetry as well as prose? A man who unblushingly set at the beginning of what he believed to be his chief poetic work this line:

I celebrate myself,

and conscientiously lived up to it throughout his literary career scarcely needs a biographer! But to do him justice, Whitman's egotism was not for himself alone, but for all men. Whatever of good he himself possessed he believed every man possessed too, and anyone was at liberty to write of his own inner and outer being as he (Whitman) had done. In his own spirit of kindness and impartiality then, let us live his life as he gives it to us in "Leaves of Grass" and "Specimen Days."

The Early Days

Far a crossroad at Huntington, Long Island, stands an old gray, shingled farmhouse, with high-pitched roof, built in the very early years of the last century. Set in a boulder by the roadside is a slab bearing this inscription, "To Mark the Birthplace of Walt Whitman, The Good Gray Poet, Born May 31, 1819." In "Specimen Days" Whitman tells us of his ancestors who came from England, and of one Joseph Whitman who had settled in Huntington by the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1816 Walter Whitman, a carpenter, took his bride, Louisa van Velsor, daughter of that good Dutchman, Maj. Cornelius van Velsor, home to this farmhouse, then quite new. These two became the father and mother of Walt Whitman, the poet.

Little Walt was only four when the family moved to Brooklyn, 20 miles away, but the children must often have journeyed back to the old home. Both "Leaves of Grass" and "Specimen Days" are full of memories of happy out-of-door life on the Hempstead plains, at that time quite wild, covered with blueberry bushes—the haunt of hundreds of cows—and of wanderings up and down the "bare sea-beach" of Great South Bay, the ocean side of Long Island. "The shores of this bay, winter and summer, and my dreams there in early life, are woven all through 'Leaves of Grass,'" Whitman writes in "Specimen Days." This is very true, but perhaps the one poem which is the concentrated memory of and feeling for boyhood days is, "There Was a Child Went Forth." Here is a complete and very vivid picture of farm and village life (for Brooklyn was a village until 1834) sketches of father and mother, and all those homely, intimate sights and sounds which the country-bred boy loved.

The early lilacs became part of this child, And grass, and white and red morning-glories, and white and red clover, and the song of the phoebe-bird,

And the apple trees cover'd with blossoms, and the fruit afterward, and wood-berries, and the commonest weeds by the road,

The horizon's edge, the flying sea-crow, the fragrance of salt marsh and shore mud. One is reminded of Longfellow's and Whittier's poems of childhood, but here is something wider and freer in conception and form.

Lessons in Human Nature

But Walt is growing fast, while we are enjoying pictures of his boyhood days, and we must pass in hasty review the years of his scanty schooling in Brooklyn, his first "jobs" as typesetter in the offices of the Long Island Patriot and the Star, and his short venture as a school-teacher, of which he writes, "This latter I consider one of my best experiences and deepest lessons in human nature behind the scenes and in the masses."

Soon he was to learn "lessons in

human nature" in a wider and more varied school, on the streets and in the newspaper offices of New York, on the ferryboats and omnibuses. By 1840, Whitman was writing for the Tattler, an evening paper, and for the Democratic Review, whose contributors—Hawthorne, Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, Whittier, and Poe—had made it the leading literary journal of New York. But these years from 1840 to 1855, productive of lurid and passionate stories and dramatic, conventional poems, seem to have counted to Whitman for very little as far as literary experience went, but much more for the human experiences he was having. Lover of the country, he reveled in the life of the city almost as thoroughly. He went much to the theater and the opera; he saw on Broadway the celebrities of the day; Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Dickens, the Prince of Wales, the first Japanese Ambassador. But first of all his delights were riding up and down New York streets on the omnibuses, making friends of all the drivers, or crossing and recrossing the river in the pilot-houses of the ferry boats. Of the latter, he writes in "Specimen Days," "Indeed I have always had a passion for ferries; to me they afford inimitable, streaming, never-failing living poems."

Bliss Perry in his book, "Walt Whitman," says: "Endless, leisureliness, curiosity, tolerance, mark these dateless years in New York." But by 1855, or rather two or three years earlier, the leisureliness at least gave way to hard work, when Walt joined his father in building and selling small wooden houses in rapidly growing Brooklyn. Very deliberately, during this manual labor, at which the heavy, slow-moving poet could not have been skillful, he "began to plan an extraordinary thing—a book which should embody himself and his country." As he went to and from his work on ferryboats or omnibuses, wherever he might be, he was thinking out the first drafts of his poem.

Sets the Type of His Book

In the spring of 1855, he laid down his carpenter's tools, and began with his own hands to set up the type for his book. In his own words, "Commenced putting 'Leaves of Grass' to-

mous for his defense of Whitman, called "The Good Gray Poet," showed enthusiasm for "Leaves of Grass" during these years, three of them at least either withdrew their approbation later or allowed it to cool down considerably.

But the bombardment of Ft. Sumter in April, 1861, quickly put literary controversies in the background, and brought Whitman into an active life again. What a different aspect he pre-

next four years in the hospitals, first of New York, and after 1862, of Washington.

Influence of the War

That he was profoundly moved by the terrible struggle is made evident by the volume of verse entitled "Drum Taps," and many pages of reminiscences published in "Specimen Days."

To many persons, these are the finest years of the poet's life, and their literary outpourings his most enduring work. The glimpses of war-time Washington, of Lincoln, and of the skirmishes and battles he viewed on his short trips into Virginia are all vivid and clear-cut. And what could be finer than his "Memories of President Lincoln," especially "O Captain! My Captain!" and "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd"? The scent of the lilacs seemed a very part of Whitman; it appears periodically in the best poems. It seemed to be an inspiration to him.

Until 1873 Whitman continued to live in Washington, working as a clerk in the Indian Office for a short time, and then in the Attorney-General's office. In that year, he returned to Camden, New Jersey, to live near his married brother, George. Bliss Perry says of this change: "Though he was still to write a few poems and many of the best pages of his prose, the work to which he owes his fame was done. He was to make new friends, and to become increasingly the picturesque object of literary pilgrimages." Even before his return to Camden, a group of the younger English authors, including Symonds, Myers, Dowden, Swinburne, and Rossetti, were reading "Leaves of Grass" and finding in it something wholly new in poetry. Americans soon followed. Longfellow, Frank Sanborn, John Boyle O'Reilly, John Burroughs, and many others. The last years of his life were filled with friendships, with visitors, with being photographed and painted, until he was surrounded with stanch admirers and disciples.

Understanding the Poet

But did these friends and followers, does anyone, really understand and fathom Walt Whitman? It is an easy enough task to review his life with quotations from his own prose and poetic works; to give an estimate of the man and the poet is quite another matter. If Whitman were here today he would be in the front rank of the internationalists, for he was an expounder of the doctrine all his life. In his poetry he loves to imagine himself in turn a native of one state after another, and then of different countries. But he was not really in touch



Whitman's birthplace, West Hills, Long Island



Walt Whitman

press for good, at the job printing office of my friends, the brothers Rome, in Brooklyn, after many MS. doings and undoings." The next five years are not recorded by Whitman in "Specimen Days." They were the years of controversy between the defendants and the opponents of this strange poem, very few copies of which were sold. The North American Review, the old democratic review, for which Whitman had written a dozen years before, and the London Leader were among the few periodicals that gave "Leaves of Grass" an encouraging word. This is not the place to take a side in the familiar argument that Whitman's work was first appreciated in England, not in his own country. Suffice it to say that although Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Bryant, C. W. Eldridge, the publisher, and his friend, W. D. O'Connor, who later became fa-

mented now from the dandified young man of twenty years before who paraded Broadway in top hat and boutonniere! His free and easy life, his democratic minglings with workmen of all kinds, had led him to adopt the gray, baggy trousers tucked into his boot tops and the flannel shirt open at the neck, which he wears in all the familiar photographs. Thus arrayed, Whitman stepped courageously forward as volunteer nurse, and spent the

"REAL SURPRISE" IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Deputy Alleges Conspiracy of Silence by the Government Over Conditions of Peace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Chamber had a real surprise recently. The day before, Mr. André Lebey had wished to ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs "what means the government thought of employing to inform the Chamber as to the conditions of peace," but the Socialist deputy of Seine-et-Oise found no one to answer him. However, the following morning the electoral reform bill had just begun to be discussed when Mr. Stephen Pichon took his place on the Ministers' bench.

Mr. André Lebey seized this opportunity to renew his demand of the day before, and Mr. René Renoult, who presided, read the interpellation and asked what day the government would appoint for its discussion. To the great surprise of every one, Mr. Pichon replied that the government was at the entire disposal of the Chamber. Although astonished at this chance of attitude, the Chamber decided for the immediate discussion of the question. Mr. Pichon then entered the tribune and began by recalling the terms of the letters addressed by Mr. Clemenceau and himself to Mr. Raoul Peret, president of the Budget Commission, and also to Mr. Franklin-Bouillon, president of the Commission of Foreign Affairs. He stood by the declarations made in them. He said that the peace preliminaries would be submitted to Parliament as soon as they had been signed by all the contracting parties. This method of procedure was in conformity with the Constitution.

Chambers and Executive Powers

The Minister said that the peace preliminaries could not be submitted to the deliberations of Parliament yet, for that would mean the substitution of the power of the chambers for the executive power. The president of the Council had manifested his intention recently to receive the groups of the chambers as rapidly as possible, whilst at the same time keeping within the Constitution. He had recently received one of the most important groups, considering that the negotiations were under way and were nearly achieved, the government left it to the Chamber to pronounce its opinion by adding a vote of confidence to the resolution upon which it was about to vote.

Mr. André Lebey would not accept the answer of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He said it was astonishing that this conspiracy of silence should be supported by an old Republican like the president of the Council, a conception which was absolutely contrary to the traditions of the party he had served for so long. The debate from this moment became aggressive. Mr. Renaudel said that no matter how moderate his party tried to be, the government was leading the country toward a revolution. Violent protests were heard from the Center and Right benches, and some one from the ex-

treme right called out that the government was leading the country to victory.

Here Mr. Bracke, in his turn, protested against the policy of silence adopted by the government. Mr. Ernest Flaudrin, deputy of Calvados, on the right, declared that two things were causing anxiety to the National Assembly, and one of them was of a psychological order. France found it strange that the peace preliminaries should be known by the Germans before being communicated to the French people. The other cause was still more important. The deputies wished to know how the question of reparation for war expenditure would be solved. This amounted to 160,000,000,000 francs. It would be impossible for France to meet this, and it was not credible that the government had not done all in its power to solve this question in a manner favorable to French interests, for the future of the country depended upon it.

Fate of Future Generations

Mr. Franklin-Bouillon reminded the Assembly that the Commission of Foreign Affairs had also been unanimous in deploring the silence of the government. He said they had reached that supreme moment when the destinies of the country, as well as the fate of future generations, were being decided.

Here some of the deputies wished to adjourn the debate until another day, but Mr. Pichon asked the Chamber to continue and to finish this debate, and again demanded a vote of confidence. He said if the Chamber wished to resume the debate after hearing the declarations of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, it was their right to do so, but that the government wanted to know that very day that it still possessed the confidence of the Assembly. The Minister of Foreign Affairs insisted that if the French had played the principal part in securing victory, nevertheless they had not accomplished this alone. They had allies whom they must consider, and to whom they were obliged to make concessions. It was at the moment when the negotiations were being concluded that the Chamber asked the government to enlighten it on the subject. No government would consent to do so. The French Government refused to do so, and in this it was in agreement with its allies. He then again put the question of confidence for the closing of the debate.

There was much agitation in the Chamber. On certain benches the closing of the debate was demanded, and on the opposition benches the deputies persisted in asking that it might be adjourned to another sitting. This adjournment was also rejected. There was then nothing for the Chamber to do but to declare itself for the closing, which was passed by 212 votes against 102.

WOMAN IS APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—The first appointment of a woman to the position of assistant high school principal in Detroit was made by the Board of Education in the selection of Miss Alice L. Currie as assistant principal of the Eastern High School. She has been a grade teacher at the school for the last six years.



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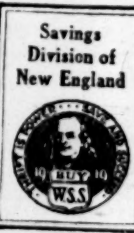
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FINAL DISPATCH OF SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Field Marshal Describes Striking Features of the War and the Remarkable Organization Which Made Victory Possible

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 30.

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The last dispatch of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig next takes up the consideration of the question of cavalry and artillery in the work of the British Army. The commander strongly upholds the use of cavalry, even in a war without "flanks," and claims that their mobility multiplies their value as a "reserve." The Germans suffered from want of cavalry during their great attack on Amiens, and the Field Marshal points out that had they possessed two or three cavalry divisions on that occasion the greatly desired wedge might have been driven in between the British and French armies. The British cavalry were of the greatest utility during the subsequent German retreat when pressing hard on the enemy's heels they added to their great confusion. Mechanical contrivances, especially tanks and aeroplanes and machine guns, placed great advantages in the hands of the Allies during the concluding stages of the war. Although decisive victory can only be obtained and maintained by infantry and the use of rifle and bayonet, and no new theories are given for warfare, there is no doubt that many new problems are entailed by these various mechanical contrivances.

Striking Artillery Statistics

The growth of the artillery was most remarkable, and its increasing importance beyond all experience of previous wars. Statistics are dry reading, but some of the figures quoted are of surprising interest, for instance: "On the first day of the Battle of the Somme in 1916 the number of the artillery personnel engaged was equal to about half the infantry strength of the attacking divisions," and 13,000 tons of artillery ammunition were hurled at the Germans. The battle of Ypres (autumn, 1917) may be claimed as an artillery battle entirely, the artillery amounting to 80 per cent of the infantry engaged, and the artillery ammunition expended being 23,000 tons per day. On the 20th and 21st of September, 1918, 42,000 tons of artillery ammunition were expended by us. From the commencement of our offensive in August, 1918, to the conclusion of the armistice, 700,000 tons of artillery ammunition had been expended.

As a natural consequence of the vast increase of the fighting forces, all other services swelled in proportion, and many new services were brought into being. The signal service expanded from 2400 officers and men to 42,000 officers and men. As many as 23,000 telegrams have been transmitted in 24 hours on the line of communications, as well as an enormous volume of telephone traffic, entailing the digging of many miles of deep trenches to bury the wires and cables. Twenty thousand carrier pigeons were employed and many messenger dogs. Thousands of miles of wire were put up, as many as 6500 miles of field cable wire being issued in one week.

The feeding of a force consisting of 2,700,000 men entailed an overwhelming amount of calculation. For the maintenance of a single division for one day 200 tons deadweight of supplies and stores were needed. A directorate of docks controlled the transshipping, and these vast quantities of stores and the tonnage landed at French ports from January to November, 1918, averaged 175,000 tons per

week. The directorate of transport was responsible for horse and pack animals and mechanical road traction. He employed 46,700 motor vehicles and 400,000 horses and mules. The directorate of remounts was responsible for replacing all casualties and the distribution of all animals. The directorate of veterinary services was concerned with the medical treatment of all animals.

The directorate of roads was responsible for 4500 miles of roadways. The amount of work involved in this department may be gathered from the fact that in the month of October, 1918, over 85,000 tons of road material were conveyed weekly by motor transport, involving a petrol mileage of over 14,000,000 weekly. The directorate of railway traffic, directorate of construction, and directorate of light railways built or reconstructed 2340 miles of broad gauge and 1348 miles of narrow gauge railway during 1918. A weekly average of 530,000 tons was carried by train in 52,600 trucks from May to October, 1918. The director of canals worked 465 miles of waterways, carrying an average of 56,000 tons of material weekly.

A Perfect Supply System

As may be imagined the successful transportation by all these various modes of the requirements of the vast armies called for an immense amount of deep thought and previous experience. The various means of transport were coordinated under a director-general of transportation. Munitions were supplied by the director of ordnance services, while the director of engineering stores provided the material necessary for trench defenses. The director of supplies had the onerous task of distributing food. Regular schools of cookery gave instruction to 25,000 cooks. Kitchen by-products were carefully recovered, the cash value of these by-products exceeding £60,000 a month. Army laundries were run on up-to-date lines and provision was made for baths. The Field Marshal has a word of praise and gratitude for the various voluntary institutions ministering to the comforts and recreation of the troops, which did much to maintain the morale of our armies. Under the directorate of forests, Canadian and other forest companies rendered our armies independent of overseas timber and the directorate of agricultural production organized farm and garden enterprises.

The Field Marshal concludes his remarks on these various directorates with these words: "The feeding and health of the fighting forces are dependent on the rearward services, and so it may be argued that with rearward services rest victory or defeat. In our case we can justly say that our supply system has been developed into one of the most perfect in the world."

The Adjutant-General's branch of the army dealt with the serious problem of replacing casualties, filling up depleted divisions, insuring reinforcement at the right place at the right moment, using personnel to the best advantage, and the creating of new types of units to meet new demands. The clerical work entailed included 8,000,000 military records of individuals, and the receipt and dispatch of 22,000,000 letters. The interesting subject of aerial and other photographs came under this branch, 2,500,000 being printed in 1918 alone. The services of the various army chaplains is gratefully acknowledged; their joint organization insured that the benefits of religion were brought within reach of every soldier. The nurses and voluntary aid detachments of the British Isles, overseas dominions, and America come in for a very deserving mention of praise, and Queen Mary's Auxiliary Army Corps "contributed materially to the success of our arms."

A Democratic Army

The dispatch deals with the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of trained staff officers, and the growth of new establishments for training them, and also officers for the fighting forces. In writing of the birth and

gradual growth into a disciplined force of our new armies, a feat of which the whole Empire may be proud, Sir Douglas Haig points out how democratic in quality was the composition of the forces. The officers were drawn from all ranks of life—cooks, clerks, private drivers, schoolmasters, taxicab drivers, gardeners, miners, railway men, tailors, grocers' assistants, architects, editors, commanded divisions, brigades, and battalions most efficiently, and all ranks after the first two years of war settled down to a discipline which drew its "strength" from a common-sense recognition of what discipline really means, from a realization that true discipline demands as much from the officers as from the men, and that without mutual trust, understanding, and confidence, on the part of all ranks, the highest form of discipline is impossible.

In the third part of the dispatch dealing with the services of individual officers, Sir Douglas Haig says no commander ever had or ever could have more devoted or loyal assistants, and finally gives grateful thanks to the men and women of the British Empire who by thought, prayer, and work, so ably supported all ranks of the army, and whose trust, confidence, and dauntless spirit strengthened and sustained the invincible spirit of the fighting forces.

FAR-REACHING CANAL PROJECTS IN FINLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The Mercator states that far-reaching canal projects are on hand in Finland for communication with the districts in the interior. Thus the Senate has appointed a committee to examine certain canal prospects from an economic point of view. The most important of these are the connections between Pajane and the Gulf of Finland, between Pajane and Saimen, and that between the lakes Keitele and Iisvesi and Saimen or Pajane. The Road and Waterways Board has been charged with the reexamination of the results of the investigation carried out in 1901-04, as to the construction of a canal from Viborg to Vuoksa and along this river to the port of Kivisaari, north of Kexholm. The object of this examination is to find out the possibilities of making the canal negotiable for vessels of 1000 tons' capacity or a depth of 2.6 meters, whereas the earlier investigation only allowed for vessels of 3 meters in depth and 600 tons' capacity.

On the initiative of the Technical Club of Tammerfors, the cities of Tammerfors and Bjorneborg and the country communities around the River Kumo have appealed to the government to examine the question of a proposed canal from the Gulf of Bothnia to Pyhäjärvi, whence the canalization could be carried on to Lampäälä, along Valkeakoski and the Hauho-väters to Pajane.

The older canals, as, for instance, the Saima Canal, built 60 years ago, are intended for comparatively shallow-draft boats. Only vessels of 2.4 meters in depth and 150 tons' capacity, and measuring 31.2 meters from bow to stern, can pass through the Saima Canal. If the locks could be lengthened to 68 meters, boats from the interior water routes of Russia could ply the Lake of Saimen. As these vessels carry cargoes of 700-800 tons the traffic capacity of the canal would be multiplied, and at the same time the present overcrowding on the Saima Canal would be avoided. To the program of the future belongs also the building of parallel locks in order to avoid traffic stagnation.

The question of the Ladoga Canal will depend largely on the opening of the River Neva for international traffic. Generally the canals leading from the coast to the interior of the country need not allow for vessels of more than 3 or 3.5 meters in depth, as such vessels are already allowed to enter the Baltic ports.

JUGO-SLAV CLAIMS ARE SET FORTH

Dr. Trumbitch Continues Speech Presenting Southern Slav Case and Demands From Peace Conference Trieste and Istria

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 30.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Continuing his presentation of the Jugo-Slav case before the Peace Conference in Paris, Dr. Trumbitch, as spokesman of the Jugo-Slav delegation, said:

"In the basin of the Upper Adriatic are the provinces of Gorizia-Gradsca, Trieste with its suburb, and the western part of Istria."

"The Province of Gorizia-Gradsca consists of two parts, which differ from one another both from the ethnical and from the economic point of view. The western part, which extends to the line Cormons-Gradsca-Monfalcone, lives its own life and constitutes an economic unit. On the basis of the language spoken in this region, there are 72,000 Italians and about 6000 Slovenes; from the geographical point of view it is but the prolongation of the Venetian plain. This territory, called the Friuli, belongs, according to the principle of nationality, to the Italian people, and therefore we do not claim it. The remainder of this Province, to the east and the north of the Cormons-Gradsca-Monfalcone line, and which comprises the mountainous region, is inhabited by 148,500 Slovenes and 17,000 Italians, 14,000 of whom live in the town of Gorizia, where they form half the population. The economic and intellectual center of this region is situated in the town of Gorizia."

"The Slovenes are a civilized people, very advanced, and conscious in the

highest degree of their national community with the other Jugo-Slav peoples. We, therefore, demand that this region be reunited to our State, Slavs and Trieste."

"The town of Trieste and its suburb form, geographically, an integral part of territories that are purely Slav. This town has a predominantly Italian population—two-thirds, according to statistics—while a third is Slav. The Slav element plays an important rôle in the commercial and economic life of Trieste. For the rest, were Trieste placed in ethnical contact with Italy, we should recognize, in the name of the principle of nationality, the right of the majority. But the whole hinterland of Trieste is purely Slav and separates Trieste from Italian territory by 20 kilometers of Slav coastline. However, the importance of Trieste should be considered in the first place by examining it from the point of view of its commercial and maritime value. Trieste is a port of world commerce. As such it is the expression of its hinterland, which extends as far as Bohemia, and, in the first place, of its Slovene hinterland which forms a third of the total commerce of Trieste. Trieste depends on its hinterland as its hinterland depends on Trieste. Were Trieste to fall under the sovereignty of Italy, the town would find itself separated politically from its commercial hinterland. This separation would necessarily prejudice its commerce, Austria having crumbled away as a State, the natural solution of the problem of Trieste is its reunion to our State, and it is precisely this that we demand."

"Istria is inhabited by Slavs and Italians. According to the latest statistics, there are 223,318 Jugo-Slavs and 147,417 Italians. The Slavs inhabit, in a compact mass, central and eastern Istria. There are Italians in sporadic groups in certain little towns. To judge from the vast majority of the population, central and eastern Istria is Slav."

"Slavs on Seashore
The Italian population is more numerous on the western coast of Istria, especially in the towns and

only in five villages to the north of Pola. These are the only Italian-speaking villages along the whole Adriatic coast from Monfalcone to Spizza. Slavs people the town of the seashore and all the other villages. For these reasons, and also because the Istrian peninsula is linked territorially to Carniola and Croatia, while it is separated from Italy by the Adriatic, it ought to be concluded that this peninsula should be recognized as forming part of our State. It is this that we demand."

"Generally speaking, it should be pointed out that the whole region of the Adriatic littoral (from Monfalcone to Spizza) has no vital common interests with the Italian peninsula. It has such interests, on the other hand, exclusively with our regions, with which it is geographically united. This main point should be taken into consideration when solving the present problem."

"With reference to Austrian statistics, it should be pointed out that, in accordance with Austrian law, they were compiled by the communes. In the towns in which Jugo-Slavs live side by side with Italians, such as Gorizia, Trieste, Pola, Fiume, Zara, the communes are in the hands of Italians. It is, therefore, the Italian communal authorities themselves who have taken the census, and who, consequently, cannot be suspected of having compiled it to the detriment of the Italians."

FORD PLANTS FOR SPAIN AND DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Frank L. Klingensmith, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, has announced that in line with the company's policy of world expansion, two new assembling plants would be built in Europe. One is to be in Cadiz, Spain, and the other in Copenhagen, Denmark. According to Mr. Klingensmith, representatives of the company are now on their way to the two cities to initiate the work.



Intended for Reading

There are two classes of the Unwise—those who give advice—and those who do not take it.

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HIGH STANDARDS
IN UNIVERSITY LIFEViscount Bryce and American
Ambassador Speak on Ideal
Aims in University Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The American Ambassador, Mr. J. W. Davis, was the chief guest at the recent war anniversary dinner of the British branch of the American University Union at the Connaught Rooms, London. Mr. J. B. McAfee presided, and among those present were the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead, formerly Sir F. E. Smith) and Viscount Bryce.

The Lord Chancellor, who was called upon to acknowledge the toast of "His Majesty the King" and "His Excellency the President of the United States of America," said, speaking of President Wilson, that history would record of that remarkable man, as not the least of his contributions to the result of the war, that he brought the whole Nation into the war with a single impulse, to see it through to a triumphant conclusion. He was satisfied that the idea which the King and President dearly cherished was that England and America would for all time establish friendly relations, not only in the international language of diplomacy, but in that of a real affection of heart, which counted a thousand times more than treaties. He hoped and believed that the example of the heads of those two great states would produce results which would last longer than this generation, and he believed that that result would follow.

Duty of Universities

Viscount Bryce proposed the toast of the American Ambassador, and said he hoped British universities would profit by the example America had set, and take a larger part in the general activity of the Nation, and serve the public life of the Nation as they had long served its learned life. Nothing could do so much for the peace and progress of the world as those two peoples, knit together by devotion to the same ideals of justice and freedom.

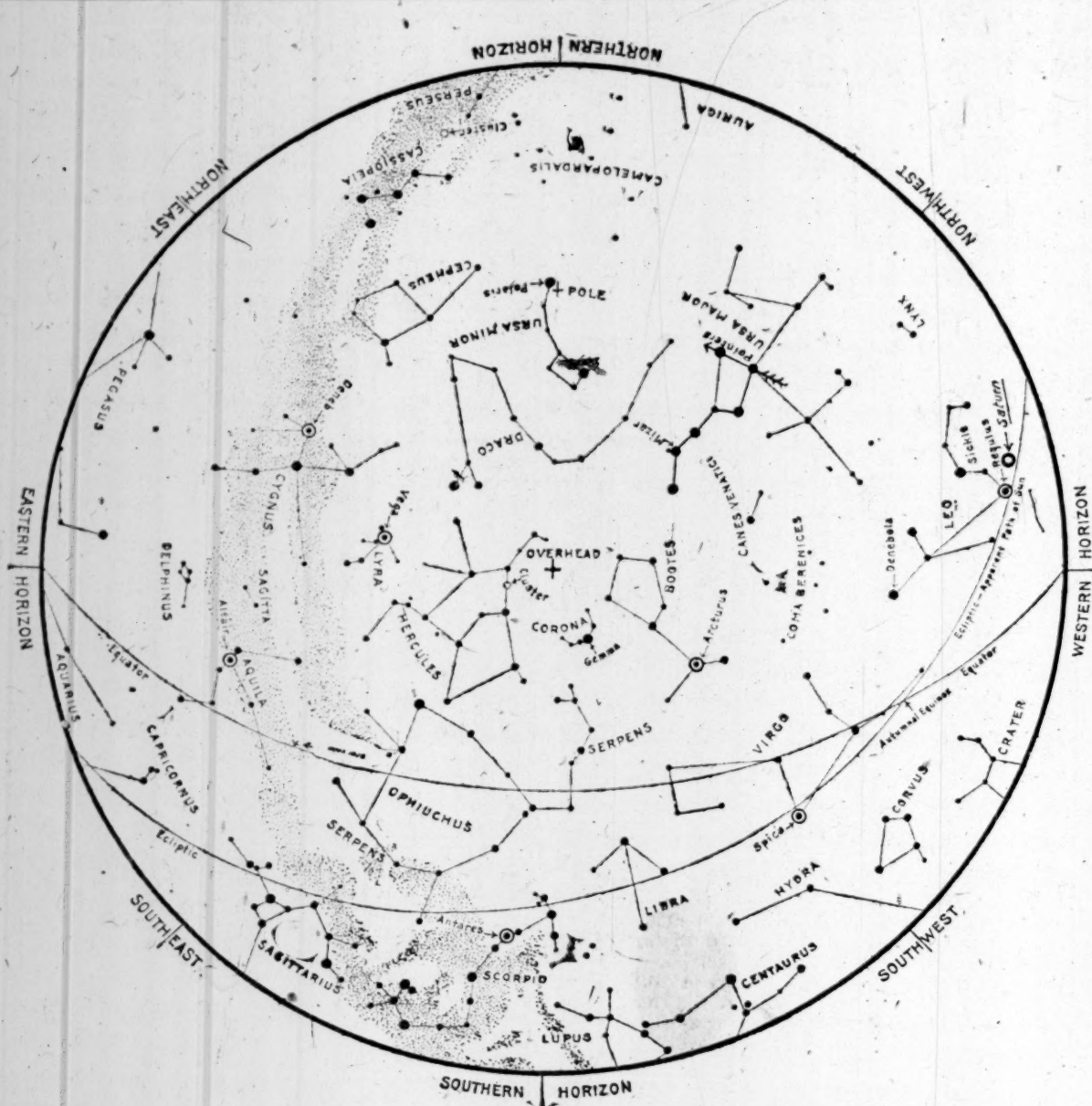
The American Ambassador said this had been the first time in the history of the country when there was no peace party in all the United States. American soldiers had had a little experience of German culture, and now exchanged it for the culture of Great Britain. England boasted that there had been no successful invasion of Great Britain since 1066, when William the Conqueror and the "hard-bitten Normans" found lodgment there.

Those students had now come to a very rich country. The foray they were making was not ill-advised, for if they desired to fill their mental haversacks, surely they could have come to no better place. What land, he asked, in all the Seven Seas was richer in traditions and history than England? From the battles of Boadicea to those of Flanders and the Somme, it was full of lessons of constitutional development, human progress, and defense of growing liberty and justice. "Made in Germany" had seemed to be the last and final trademark of complete education, but if it were true that the great business of a university was not to make scholars but to make men, it would be long before the world would again prefer the learning of Bonn, Heidelberg, or Berlin to that of Oxford, Cambridge, or London.

Interchange of Professors

He hoped that was the vanguard of a great army of American students that would visit the ancient seats of learning in Great Britain, and that there would be a reciprocal response by a like army of Britons visiting the United States. He would like to see the exchange of professors multiplying and remultiplying, and courses instituted for the study of each country's history, customs, and methods of government. In his humble judgment, it would do more for British and American students than any research in the roots of ancient Greece or any of the dead languages.

Wherever a voice was raised against Great Britain, they might then be ready to speak in her defense, and they might be the missionaries to carry throughout the country the story of her splendid service and sacrifice in the great war for human liberty and freedom. In those four years that had passed—two of them "American years"—the people had been lifted up to great heights of idealism and sacrifice; they had come out of the valley of self-seeking to tread the very heights of devotion and patriotism, and what tragedy could overcome the human race equal to that, if those great ideals should be lost or forgotten.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The June evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on June 7 at 11 p. m., June 22 at 10 p. m., July 8 at 9 p. m., and July 23 at 8 p. m. These are local times; for "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

ten, now that the triumph had been won if those things that men were ready to die for should prove to be things for which men were not ready yet to live.

"If," he said, "those ideals are to be kept pure and unadulterated, if that great standard is to be held before the people of the world, Great Britain and the United States in the person of their university graduates have that duty to perform. If nothing else should come from all this trouble but better union and a closer intimacy, if no other task were committed to you and to all of us than the preservation of that heritage, that gift would justify the sacrifice and that task would warrant all our exertions."

IRISH LEADER WANTS
IMPERIAL FEDERATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELEAST, Ireland—At the annual meeting of the Ulster Liberal Association, the chairman, the Right Hon. Thomas Shillington, said that their ideal of liberalism remained unimpaired, but their organization machinery wanted overhauling after the long truce observed during the war. He deprecated most strongly Sir Edward Carson's policy in opposing proportional representation for Ireland, which he described as selfish and reactionary. A resolution was unanimously passed, urging upon the government the necessity of completing land purchase in Ireland in accordance with the terms agreed to by the sub-committee of the Irish convention.

Subsequently the meeting was addressed by Capt. Stephen Gwynn, who had come to explain the policy of the Irish Center Party. He said that the solution they wanted was one that would bring Ulster in with the rest of Ireland, and at the same time offer to Ulster such safeguard for its own individual peculiarities as would make it prefer that solution to partition. And he found the answer in imperial federation.

He said that the case of Ireland was very similar to that of Ontario and Quebec, who, tied together, were at daggers drawn, until given a looser form of union under a federated Canada. He did not want Ireland to be deprived of the advice and assistance they could get that, just as in Canada. It was plain that so long as Ulster could prevent Home Rule by shouting

"Partition," she would do so. But supposing the government prepared two bills, making one an amending Home Rule bill giving a unitary constitution for Ireland, and provincial powers to provincial assemblies, for say north, midland, and southern Ireland; and a second bill which would give Ireland as a whole one unitary parliament with power over the whole country, and at the same time giving any county the option of voting itself out. Then they should take a referendum of the Province of Ulster, asking each parliamentary voter to vote for either the first or second bill. After Ulster had decided, a referendum of the whole of Ireland should be taken, asking if they would accept the bill upon which Ulster had decided or remain under existing conditions. In his opinion, Ulster, as a whole, would vote for the bill which he had described first. He would like to persuade Ulster Liberals to discuss the federal line of thought. He thought that the difficulty of Home Rule at present was not so much with Great Britain, as with the unreasonableness of Ulster and the unreasonableness that existed in the rest of Ireland. He believed the Moderates all over Ireland would be willing to accept the federal solution.

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fade, and, as is usual with such stars, did so unevenly, falling into a rhythmic variation. During July and August, its light oscillated in a period of about 11 days, and ranged about half a magnitude in brightness at each oscillation. Then decreasing more regularly, it slowly faded away until late in the year it reached the limit of visibility with the naked eye. The Nova is now about half a magnitude fainter, and although its position is entered on the accompanying map, we cannot hope to see it at present in the sky without optical aid. Its location in the Milky Way is characteristic of new stars.

The spectrum of a Nova shows lines and bands displaced from the normal positions. The ordinary interpretation of such displacement as being due to motion in the line of sight seems hardly reasonable on account of the tremendous velocities which are thus indicated. Moreover, the velocities as derived from different lines of the spectrum are not all alike. On the other hand certain lines due to calcium show only slight motion. Mr. J. Evershed, having measured some of these absorption lines in Nova Aquila, has come to the conclusion that they are due to the light of the star passing through a cloud of calcium vapor stationary between us and the star. A similar conclusion with reference to Nova Persei, and also Delta Orionis, a binary star, was made earlier. Mr. Eddington has proceeded to examine the measures given for other Novae, as well as several binary stars situated in or near the Milky Way. Since the velocity in the line of sight shown by the H and K lines of calcium agrees practically with that due to the movement of our own sun in space, and does not partake of the orbital motion of the binary components, he considers the evidence favorable to the hypothesis of stationary calcium clouds. If these stars scattered along the Milky Way all seem to show the presence of intervening calcium vapor, stationary in the line of sight, he argues "that the calcium has no connection with the Nova, but forms clouds of absorbing material distributed over the Milky Way region, and that these are really at rest with reference to the system of the stars," as well as in the line of sight.

The zodiacal constellations shown on this month's map are Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius. Above the pole we see Draco. The Big Dipper is west of the pole, while Cepheus and Cassiopeia are rising on the eastern side. Overhead we have Bootes, Corona, and Hercules. In the south, when the sky is clear, the Scorpion presents an interesting picture. Lyra, Cygnus, and Aquila in the east are noteworthy constellations. Delphinus lower down is well known. Altogether, seven first-magnitude stars are visible at our hour of observation.

The planet Venus is very conspicuous as an evening star. Having passed to the northward of Jupiter

late in May, it is proceeding rapidly toward Saturn and Regulus. At the end of the month it will be nearly in the position now occupied by Saturn, as shown on the map. In a telescope Venus now looks nearly like our moon at first quarter.

Jupiter is getting low in the west, and sets about two hours after the sun. It is only about one-tenth as bright as Venus at present. Saturn is approaching Regulus. It has the brightness of the average first-magnitude star. Mars is a morning star, but is too near the sun to be easily seen. It is about 233,000,000 miles from us, which is 1,000,000 miles more than the distance last month when on the farther side of the sun in line with the earth. The increased distance is due to the elliptical orbits of the two planets. It will now begin to draw nearer to us. Mercury is in superior conjunction with the sun on June 11, and after that becomes an evening star. On June 27 it will be near Jupiter, passing less than two degrees to the northward. Both will be very low in the west. Neptune is declining in the western sky, while Uranus is coming into view in the east. Both planets are beyond the resources of the naked-eye observer.

The sun reaches its maximum distance north of the celestial equator on June 22, the summer solstice, when our days are longest. It will be almost exactly north of the star Betelgeuse in Orion, which, of course, we shall not be able to see at that time on account of the sun's glare.

DUTCH COMMISSION
RETURNS BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A commission representing the Dutch Government which has been studying British aviation conditions and obtaining information regarding the possibility of establishing an aerial postal service between Britain and the Netherlands, has returned to Holland by seaplane from Felixstowe.

The commission, which is composed of Mr. H. Colijn, former Minister for War and member of the Dutch Upper Chamber, Mr. E. P. Westerfeld, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. J. J. Stieltjes, member of the Dutch Railway Inspection Council, has fully investigated the practical details of the proposed air post in conjunction with the Air Ministry and the Postmaster-General.

The termination of the flight at Amsterdam was notable for the reason that this was the first descent of a British aircraft in Holland with the acquiescence of the Dutch Government.

On the occasion of a visit by a Dutch commission in March, two members returned to the island of Texel, Holland, by the air route. This flight of two flying boats inaugurated the first crossing with passengers to Holland, and was accomplished in 2 hours 38 minutes.

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35 in.	20 in.	48 in.	Three-door style	36.59
27 in.	18 in.	49 in.	Apartment style	27.98
30 in.	19 in.	48 in.	Apartment style	29.98

THE NORTHERN SKY
FOR JUNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Last June the new star in Aquila blazed forth, the brightest Nova seen since Kepler's star in Ophiuchus, which appeared in 1604. Photographic evidence shows Nova Aquila was in existence for at least 30 years before the collision or explosion which caused it to flame up into such phenomenal brilliancy.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Heavy Speculation on the Stock Exchange Not Yet Checked—Future Course of Money Rates—Victory Loan Allotments

Recently there have been indications of a top-heavy stock market on the New York exchange. Buying has been on such a large scale for so long a period that there has been a greater expansion in brokers' loans than is considered desirable by bankers. Prices have risen rapidly and have reached a level which has warranted the calling for larger margins. This means reduced buying power, and has offered an opportunity for the bears to bring about a reaction. They were partly successful, but the upward momentum has been so great, and there is still such a great abundance of money awaiting investment and speculative opportunity that makes it unsafe for short selling. Conservative brokers are cautioning their clients about buying, however, until there has been a substantial reaction.

The Loan Situation

It will be recalled that when the money pool went out of existence last January, the statement was made that the money committee reserved the right to intervene in the loan situation again if such a course were deemed advisable.

Member banks are heavily indebted to the Federal Reserve institutions through the extensive government financing. These loans are costing member banks only 4 1/2 per cent. With a broad, active stock market and high money rates, banks continue to extend credit for speculative purposes, although it is contended that they should now be reducing their indebtedness at the Federal Reserve institutions.

If the country is to be prepared for the home industrial expansion that it is hoped will shortly get under way, and for the extension of credits abroad and further assistance to the United States Government, it is held that speculation on Wall Street must not be permitted to get out of bounds. Although the recent inflow of interior funds has temporarily eased the situation, conditions may arise necessitating a hurried withdrawal of these funds by interior banks, thereby forcing an additional burden on member banks which must then call upon Federal Reserve institutions.

Future Money Rates

Whether the calls from business in general for loan accommodation will expand substantially between now and midsummer is an open question, as to which varying views are held. That there will be some expansion, particularly around the June tax payment period, is generally conceded. There is, however, lack of unanimity as to whether rates will retain their present comparative ease, or tend to harden above the present 5 per cent minimum on commercial paper. This latter figure can hardly be expected to show any further recession, being virtually "pegged" by the 4 1/2 per cent rate on Treasury certificates and their 1/2 per cent tax immunity. And there will be more certificate issues, whether or not there proves to be any justification for Congressional apprehension that another loan may be needed if economy is not more substantial.

That New York banks, in particular, are not lax in buyers of commercial paper and lenders on time would seem to imply that they have little apprehension lest by taking advantage of present firm rates on call they fail to provide enough holdings of fixed date paper that might leave them more indifferent to any decline in call rates during the summer—as predicted in some brokerage quarters. The banks have another string to their bow in the possibility of reducing their large redemptions with the reserve bank should call money drop below the redemptions rate.

Victory Loan Allotment

The allotment of Victory note subscriptions—in full up to \$50,000; 80 per cent up to \$100,000 and \$200,000, etc., down to 42.39 per cent—will give both banks and borrowers a clearer line on the general loan situation. The net effect, however, may not be extensive, as both subscribers and the banks on which they will draw checks or from which they will seek credit accommodation, had anticipated results somewhat where near those actually ascertained. The oversubscription of the loan total by \$750,000,000, or nearly 17 per cent, confirms the confidence felt by banks that the offering would be a success, and also is a tribute to their work in aiding toward that success. The Boston district total of \$425,000,000 as compared with a \$375,000,000 quota, is a fine achievement in view of the extent to which this section has been a subscriber on previous issues.

Erratic fluctuations in foreign exchange rates continue, but with an ultimate trend toward rates more favorable to continental Europe. French exchange has gone from 6.55 francs per dollar to 6.65 and thence to 6.45—nearly back to last week's most favorable rate. Italian exchange, which closed at 8.57 lire per dollar in Wednesday's late trading, shifted more favorably. But this market still resembles the stock market in the sudden changes from one direction to the other, under the influence of a speculation which itself is governed by conjecture as to the outcome of the peace negotiations.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The leading stock exchanges throughout the United States were closed yesterday in observation of Memorial Day, and will also be closed today.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918. Corporate income account shows net income after taxes, rentals, interest, etc., paid, of \$1,564,650.

Receiver's income account for the year shows the following operating results:

Standard return	\$2,946,000
Operating expenses and taxes	1,122,929
Operating income	2,823,071
Other income	341,027
Total income	3,174,098
Rentals, interest, etc.	1,609,438
Net income	1,564,650

Note: Interest to the amount of \$2,197,540 accrued during the year was not paid under order of the court.

*Includes \$172,992 revenue prior to Jan. 1, 1918. *Includes \$262,410 expenses prior to Jan. 1, 1918.

Federal income account for the year 1918 follows:

Operating revenue	\$26,753,092
Operating expenses	24,083,378
Net revenue	2,669,714
Railway tax accruals	940,250
Uncollectible railway revenue	4,052
Operating income	1,729,412
Other income	862,445
Total income	2,591,857
Rentals, interest, etc.	561,351
Net income	2,030,506
Return, cert. by U. S. C.	2,346,000
Net deficit	921,777

Receiver's and federal combined income account for the year compares as follows:

	1918	1917
Oper rev	\$26,753,092	\$21,018,894
Oper exp	24,083,378	16,343,306
Net rev	2,669,714	4,675,588
Taxes, etc.	1,009,526	883,827
Oper inc	1,660,188	3,791,761
Other inc	1,017,944	1,791,974
Gross inc	2,678,132	5,583,735
Int. rts, etc.	1,985,261	1,853,040
Surplus	642,872	2,694,883

OPERATIONS OF THE STEEL MILLS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Steel mill operations in the Mahoning Valley are averaging better than 60 per cent of capacity this week, compared with an average operation of probably less than 50 per cent for the preceding four weeks.

Blast furnace operations are about 60 per cent, 15 of the 25 stacks in the valley being in blast. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company mills are operating at 60 to 70 per cent capacity, sheet and plate mills being shut down. At the Hazelton plant of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company plate mills and six of seven sheet mills are working. Republic Iron & Steel Company is operating its Bessemer plant and half the furnaces at its open hearth plant. Four finishing mills at the Brown Borell plant are shut down.

Erie Hill Steel Company mills are working at 60 to 70 per cent of their capacity, and mills of the Carnegie Steel Company at better than 90 per cent. The A. N. Byers plant is operating, except for the bar mill and blast furnace. The De Forest plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company did not start up Monday, but may resume during the week.

CONDITION OF EUROPEAN CROPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cable to the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, gives the 1918 production of wheat in India at 27,023,200 bushels, or 73.2 per cent of the 1918 crop and 78.9 per cent of the five-year average, 1913-17. The area of crops sown in Spain during the spring of 1919 is given as 11,318,000 acres for wheat, or 110.6 per cent compared with last year; 2,493,000 acres for rye, or 137.1 per cent compared with last year; 5,728,000 acres for barley, or 136.1 per cent compared with last year. The area of crops sown in Greece in the spring of 1919 is given as 37,000 acres for wheat, 59,000 for rye, 299,000 for barley, and 156,000 for oats. The area of wheat sown in India for the 1918-19 crop is given as 23,416,000 acres, or 66 per cent of last year. Condition of crops on May 1 is given as good for Ireland, average for Germany and Italy, medium for Alsace and Luxembourg, and unfavorable for Greece.

DIVIDENDS

The regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Laclede Gas Company will be paid on June 16 to stock of record June 2.

The Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 10 to stock of record May 31.

BIG WOOL SALE

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—In the first large wool sale here this season, 47 cents a pound was paid for 60,000 pounds of short fleeces and 44 cents for 115,000 pounds of twelve-month clip. This is the largest inland wool shipping point in the United States and between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds will be concentrated here by midsummer.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business generally, the Federal Reserve Board declares, is returning to normal, and during the month of May there was an upward trend indicated with evidences of greater activity in certain lines, especially those related to the leading retail trades, which have felt the release of buying power held back during the war.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, France—The latest statement of the Bank of France gives its holdings of gold and cash as \$6,049,000,000 francs.

PACKING METHODS EVOLVED BY WAR

Improvements Made Necessary to Save Cargo Space Likely to Be Continued—Conservation Is Needed for Some Time

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Out of the experiences of war will come many devices which will be carried over as permanent institutions into peace conditions.

Some of the more important were the outcome of the necessity for saving cargo space. The War Department has been prominent in conserving space, and since last May has had a "packing service branch" under Capt. H. R. Moody, which has entire supervision of crating, boxing and baling of supplies for overseas shipment. Captain Moody has been in the exporting business 25 years. Associated with him is E. S. Evans, an independent manufacturer and designer of loading devices and crates, together with other specialists.

Until recently no publicity was given the work. It is now desired to impress American manufacturers and exporters with the importance of better crating and packing.

The two main objects have been to see that goods arrive in good condition and are distributed with as little delay as possible, and that the utmost practicable conservation of shipping space be effected. Especially with shipping there will be the necessity of making the most of the world's available supply for some time.

Close Study of Subject

Some of the accomplishments have been truly remarkable. With few exceptions they are fully applicable to peace conditions. Distinct studies have been made of a vast variety of material and supplies. Operations of assembling and disassembling have been worked out to the most minute detail and set down in books of instruction. As much care has been given to designing crates to hold galvanized iron buckets as for locomotives or automobiles. Special studies have been made of kinds of material in crates for different purposes, and style of lumber, size and weight of nails and other component parts are specified in each case.

Under improved methods of crating, five-ton trucks, normally occupying 1000 cubic feet are packed in 268 cubic feet. One of the biggest savings has been in canned goods. Where round cans were packed in square boxes there was a space wastage of 23 per cent, or in a 6000-ton shipment a loss of 1400 tons. Savings have been effected by use of cardboard cartons instead of tin for spices, candy and some other articles. It is believed that substitution of fiber containers for tin with goods not cooked in cans can go much further than yet attempted. A fiber container that will withstand 300 degrees Fahrenheit is being experimented with, and promises well. In other cases there will be the change in tin containers from round to square.

Uses of Burlap

Various adaptations to temporary needs were made. Burlap is used for baling and was being used for making sandbags for trenches. For this reason, clothing, now being baled instead of boxed, was put up in such sizes that the burlap used contained just enough to make 10 sandbags. A like adjustment was regulation of package weights at between 70 and 140 pounds. Frenchwomen were very largely engaged in handling supplies, and the French law says one woman shall not lift more than 70 pounds. The package could be handled by one or two women, dependent on whether it was 70 pounds or under, or between 70 and 140.

Tables showing the number of articles of a wide range that when packed together would weigh 70 to 140 pounds have been prepared. Woolen socks run about 600 to a standard dimension bale.

In shipment of liquids, changes for the better have been introduced. Last June General Pershing ordered a certain shipment of liquid form to be discontinued, because a large amount was being received in bad condition. The trouble was corrected by better methods of packing. In the following July Capt. H. R. Moody's office told the army who held the patent on wire strapping that the army wouldn't "stand for" his packing. One objectionable feature was a knot that stuck out prominently and prevented close piling of crates, while another was the tendency of the wire to slip when the crates contracted. The holder of the patent came back about six weeks ago with a flat knot and a system of fastening the wire strap on crates so it would not slip. Complete satisfaction is now given.

Cooperating With Railroads

The packing service branch works in close cooperation with the Railroad Administration, Food Administration, War Industries Board, Bureau of Commerce and Bureau of Standards. It hopes to see most, if not all, of the changes it has introduced continued. There will be need for conservation of space on railroad cars as well as on ships. In the old days, when there were plenty of cars, railroads cared little about space saving, but with utmost demands for transportation equipment the situation is presented in a different light. Captain Moody's plan is to build up a constructive work and make it permanent. He thinks that this can be done gradually, as manufacturers come to recognize the benefits of the packing methods adopted by the army.

CORN PRODUCTS IMPROVEMENTS

Program of New Construction Involving Millions Is Mapped Out—Dividend Prospects

NEW YORK, New York—Corn Products Refining Company realized something like \$1,500,000 net from the sale of its subsidiary, the Novelty Candy Company. This company last year earned approximately \$1,000,000. Out of this it had to pay a total federal tax of \$700,000.

No bids have been made for the National Starch Company, the corn sirup and can plants at Granite City, Illinois, and the reserve plant at Davenport, Iowa.

On account of the disposal of various subsidiaries, as demanded by the Department of Justice, Corn Products Refining has mapped out a program of new construction that will involve expenditures reaching into millions.

The question of a dividend on the common has not been taken up for consideration, and according to an official no action is likely this year. It is the present intention to start dividends at 4 per cent annually when conditions warrant. This will involve \$2,000,000 annually.

To what extent competition will cut into the business of Corn Products is not known. However, consumption at present is large enough to take care of production, notwithstanding there has been close to 100 per cent increase in capacity of corn products plants in the country within five years. Exports are running large and will continue to expand as long as Europe is experiencing a shortage of food.

Net earnings of Corn Products Refining Company in the current quarter will compare favorably with the first quarter, when the surplus after preferred dividends amounted to \$3.85 a share on the \$49,777,333 common, compared with \$5.66 a share in the corresponding quarter of 1918.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CONVERTIBLE FOURS

NEW YORK, New York—It is understood that conversions of Southern Pacific convertible 4s have been going on this week at a rate of something more than \$1,000,000 a day, with the number turned in for conversion tending to increase. Privilege of conversion was to expire at the close of business today, but the company has offered to accept all bonds up to 3 p. m. Monday.

The total conversions of these bonds prior to this week had been about \$500,000. The original issue was \$81,814,000, but the company has at times bought small blocks of the bonds for cash. The amount outstanding in the hands of the public on Dec. 31, 1917, was \$80,471,000. Amount now outstanding is approximately \$77,000,000. With bonds at 85 1/2 and stock at 112 1/2, there is a slight profit in conversion, but less than \$10 per \$1000 bond, after figuring interest and commissions. But the bonds have recently sold at considerably lower prices, so those now being presented for conversion doubtless show a larger profit, aside from any expectation which owners may entertain that after expiration of conversion privilege, the stock will advance.

TO FINANCE TEXTILE MILLS

NEW YORK, New York—The Textile Banking Company, organized to perform the functions of banker for mills in the textile industry of the country and to finance fundamental mill requirements, has been incorporated in this State with a paid-up capital and surplus of \$2,500,000, according to joint announcement made by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Liberty National Bank. It will have the backing of both banks.

TEXAS OIL WELLS

DALLAS, Texas—Probability of a temporary overproduction of high gravity crude oil at Burkburnett is made stronger by drilling in of a well which is flowing 5000 of 6000 barrels a day more than one and one-half miles north of the Burkburnett extension. The well, which is much larger than any previous completion in the Burkburnett pool, is owned by the Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company, and is 1650 feet deep.

NASHUA MANUFACTURING CO.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Nashua Manufacturing stockholders at a special meeting Wednesday voted to approve the proposed increases in the authorized capital from \$1,450,000 to \$10,000,000, equal to \$5,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock and \$5,000,000 common stock, both \$100 par value. Of the new preferred stock \$3,625,000 will be offered to stockholders. The issue will be underwritten by Lee, Higginson & Co.

Pennsylvania Utilities Co.

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Due April 1, 1946
Company operates in important industrial district north east of Bethlehem, Pa., furnishing electric light and power in and about Easton, Bangor and Stroudsburg, Pa., and Phillipsburg, N. J.
Net income more than 1.85 times all first mortgage interest charges.
Complete circular on request
Price 83 and interest, to yield 6.30%

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

BOSTON

AMERICAN WOOLEN HAS A BIG YEAR

Prosperity of the Company Much Greater in Twelve Months' Period Than Is Indicated in the Annual Report

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Woolen Company's annual report for 1918, if one looks beyond the mere income account, is one of the most extraordinary industrial statements of the extraordinary war era. The figure of \$12,324,084 earnings after taxes, or \$340,000 less than in 1917, gives only a faint indication of what really happened.

An analysis of the balance-sheet reveals the amazing jump of \$18,512,699 in working capital to \$55,646,053, or within \$5,000,000 of the total capitalization, preferred and common. This after allowance for war taxes and for the Jan. 15 and Feb. 1, 1919, common dividends.

That jump of \$18,512,699 in tangible net quick assets, or more than \$6,000,000 more than the total earnings (after taxes) of \$12,324,084, is an indication that reserves other than for taxes must have been set up before arriving at the final figures of net.

On the basis of the increase in quick assets, the acid test, Woolen common earned above dividend distributions \$92.56 a share, or with the \$10 paid out, half in cash and half in Liberty bonds, a total of \$102.56 a share. This compares with the \$21.36 indicated by the income account and with \$41.62 a year ago.

Equities Piling Up

There appears in the American Woolen balance sheet this year, out of a clear sky as it were, a reserve of \$14,500,000 for possible depreciation of inventory, which it is stated had been charged against profit and loss the year before on account of the possible ending of the war. It remained intact during 1918 and is now set up as a separate item. In reality, since the trend of values is distinctly upward, it is an addition to profit and loss.

Adding it in, the profit and loss aggregate foots up to \$34,224,622, the equivalent of \$17 1/2 a share for the \$20,000,000 junior issue. It is interesting, as illustrating the equities that have been piled back of the common during the war, to note that surplus reserves back in 1914 were only \$8,000,000, or \$40 a share on the common.

The heavy annual charges against depreciation and the writing down of plant valuation prove well enough that increases in surplus have not been made through writing up property. The charge to depreciation last year was \$5,251,557, actually more than the total for the four years previous. Since the war total depreciation charges have amounted to \$10,459,937, an annual average of \$10.45 on the common stock.

Plant and Equipment

The valuation of American Woolen's plant and equipment is now down to \$39,000,000 as compared with \$45,000,000 before the war, yet in the meantime a number of small mills have been picked up and the large plants put in the pink of condition. The American Woolen plants today could not be replaced for twice their book figure or in other words for \$78,000,000.

Apply the entire \$40,000,000 preferred stock against plant and the \$55,646,000 net quick assets available for the common amount to \$278 a share.

The following figures of earnings, surplus reserves, working capital, depreciation, and plant valuation for the last five years help to indicate graphically the remarkable strides of American Woolen during that period:

	*Profits	Surplus reserves	Working capital
1918	\$12,324,084	\$34,224,622	\$55,646,053
1917	12,664,985	15,952,095	37,133,354
1916	8,210,761	11,388,929	26,518,280
1915	5,160,295	9,305,121	23,900,587
1914	2,785,602	8,024,435	21,842,636
	Depreciation	Plant valuation	
1918	\$5,251,557	\$39,080,719	
1917	1,781,829	40,971,859	
1916	2,346,942	43,551,284	
1915	1,079,609	44,803,223	
1914		45,181,498	

*After taxes and before depreciation.

*After taxes and before depreciation.

POLISH MARKS

NEW YORK, New York—The American Relief Administration has announced that the exchange rate for Poland of 14.25 Polish marks per dollar has been agreed upon to go into effect June 1.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

CHICAGO, Illinois—The International Harvester Company has purchased the Chattanooga Plow Company, makers of chilled plows. The transfer will be made June 1.

W. H. McELWAIN NEW FINANCING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The W. H. McElwain Company has authorized an increase of \$1,000,000 in its first preferred stock, and it is understood, is proposing to issue at once \$500,000. A public offering will probably shortly be made. This will bring the amount outstanding up to \$5,000,000.

Profits for the year to end May 31, it is understood, will be in excess of \$1,000,000. This is before deduction for federal taxes but after providing for depreciation. It figures more than 32 per cent on the total preferred stock, after the increase. Allowing for both federal taxes and depreciation, profits are equal to 24 per cent on the first preferred.

Surplus available for the common stock, after allowing for dividends on both classes of preferred, will equal 38 per cent before federal taxes and more than 21 per cent after deduction of taxes. This is figured on \$3,000,000 of common stock, which represents an increase of \$500,000 in that issue since May, 1918.

The annual report of the company, which probably will not be issued until July, will disclose net tangible assets of approximately \$12,300,000, or \$246 a share of first preferred stock. Net quick assets are in the neighborhood of \$8,400,000, or \$168 per share of first preferred. This represents an increase of about \$1,300,000 in net quick assets during the year.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA ROAD'S NEW BONDS

NEW YORK, New York—Proceeds of \$8,000,000 bonds of the Central of Georgia Railroad just sold are to be used to pay off temporary loans made for capital purposes and to pay for such expenditures to be made. Except for a small issue of equipment certificates in 1916, this is the first bond issue of the road since 1907. Bonds are to be secured by the deposit of \$11,000,000 6 per cent refunding and general mortgage bonds, series A. This is a new mortgage to be created, authorizing bonds limited to three times capital stock and maturing April 1, 1939.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 30

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake, Innis & Green Co.; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. B. Rosenbach of J. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.
Detroit, Mich.—J. E. Fyfe; Essex.
El Paso, Texas—Charles Schutz; Essex.
Gainesville, Ga.—J. Guymon; United States.
John City, Tenn.—T. B. Griggs of Hunter Bros. Shoe Co.; United States.
Johnson City, Tenn.—F. E. & E. H. Hunter of Hunter Bros. Shoe Co.; United States.
London, England—C. Magnus; Essex.
New Orleans, La.—R. J. Martinez of Martinez Bros. & Co.; Essex.
New York City—B. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
New York City—A. C. Frankford of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
New York City—N. Friedman; Essex.
Plattsburgh, Pa.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. More & Co.; Adams.
Portland, Oregon—Mr. Hargraves of Meier & Frank; Thorndike.
Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton Shoe Co.; United States.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; United States.
LEATHER BUYERS
London, England—Sir Percy Daniels of British Purchasing Com.; Touraine.
Lynchburg, Va.—Pryor N. Smith of Smith Briscoe Shoe Co.; Essex.
New Orleans, La.—R. J. Martinez of Martinez Bros. & Co.; Essex.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

LIFT BAN ON TIN IMPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—Import restrictions on tin ore and tin concentrates are to be removed on July 1, according to an announcement by Joseph Hughes of the United States Steel Corporation and chairman of the War Trade Board sub-committee on pig tin. Licenses permitting importation of shipments from points of origin and after June 8 will be granted.

GOVERNMENT LEAD STOCKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department has on hand 5000 tons of pig lead, 21 tons of sheet lead, 10,000 tons of heavy sheet lead, 21 tons of lead pipe, six tons of lead slabs, 1180 tons of antimonial lead, and 930 tons of antimonial lead scraps. This antimonial will be allocated to the lead scrap. This material will be allocated to lead producers at the current market price.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company announces a new issue of common stock, amounting to \$238,000, for subscription by present common stockholders in the ratio of 1 in 10. The preferred shareholders do not participate.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSON IS STAR
IN THE TRIALS

University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, and Cornell Are Expected to Battle for Intercollegiate Track Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—The final events of the forty-third annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America takes place in the Harvard Stadium this afternoon with the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Michigan and Cornell University looming up as the three colleges likely to battle for championship honors as the result of the showing made in the preliminary events which were held Friday afternoon.

In the preliminaries, Pennsylvania qualified 17 men, while the University of Michigan came second with 11 and Cornell and Harvard tied for third place with 10 each. Dartmouth was fifth with nine; Yale sixth with eight; Princeton seventh with seven; Georgetown eighth with six; Rutgers ninth with five; Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Syracuse tied for tenth, with three each; Bowdoin, Columbia, Pittsburgh, and Lafayette tied for twelfth with two each; and Johns Hopkins and Maine tied for sixteenth with one each.

The Princeton outlook was seriously handicapped when it was announced that C. R. Erdman Jr., captain of the team and present high and low hurdle champion, was forced to withdraw. He was regarded as certain to win either first or second in both hurdles.

C. E. Johnson of the University of Michigan was easily the individual star of the preliminaries, as he won his heats in the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard hurdles, made the best jump in the running broad jump, and qualified for the running high jump. His prospects of picking up between 15 and 20 points today are very bright. Cornell is banking largely on the one and two-mile runs to bring her total up, while Pennsylvania is depending on all-round work.

A mistake was made in the preliminaries of the pole vault, when seven men were allowed to qualify for the final instead of six as the constitution requires. As a result, that event will start at 2:30 this afternoon instead of 3 and the seven men will vault until one of them has been eliminated and then the six remaining vaulters will enter the final. The summary:

100-YARD DASH
First Heat—Won by William Moore, Harvard; R. Cook, Michigan, second; J. Davis, Dartmouth, third. Time—16.8.
Second Heat—Won by C. H. Haymond, Pennsylvania; E. O. Gordin, Harvard, second; E. E. Kunkle, Lafayette, third. Time—16.9.
Third Heat—Won by R. D. Clark, Princeton; R. C. Loech, Michigan, second; A. McAnn, Georgetown, third. Time—16.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by R. LeGendre, Georgetown; F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania, second; Wingate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third. Time—16.8.

220-YARD DASH
First Heat—Won by F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania; C. R. W. Smith, Yale, second; R. C. Loech, Michigan, third. Time—31.8.
Second Heat—Won by W. C. Loech, Pennsylvania; R. D. Clark, Princeton, second; D. DeWitt, Rutgers, third. Time—31.8.
Third Heat—Won by F. E. Kunkle, Lafayette; William Moore, Harvard, second; S. A. Stewart, Princeton, third. Time—32.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by F. J. Shea Jr., Pittsburgh; R. Cook, Michigan, second; H. E. Shackleton, Cornell, third. Time—32.8.

440-YARD DASH
First Heat—Won by F. J. Shea Jr., Pittsburgh; L. Terrell, Princeton, second; E. W. Smith, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:11.8.
Second Heat—Won by C. D. Rogers, Pennsylvania; K. A. Mayer, Cornell, second; L. Souder, Syracuse, third. Time—1:11.8.
Third Heat—Won by W. Rice, Rutgers; E. O. Gordin, Harvard, second; John Stewart, Yale, third. Time—1:11.8.

880-YARD RUN
First Heat—Won by K. A. Mayer, Cornell; A. L. Huebner, Columbia, second; C. F. McCoughlin, Dartmouth, third. Time—2:19.8.
Second Heat—Won by M. R. Gustafson, Pennsylvania; J. F. Turner, Syracuse, second; F. J. Turner, Syracuse, third. Time—2:19.8.
Third Heat—Won by C. E. Shaw, Columbia; A. J. Coakley, Dartmouth, second; T. R. Penfield, Princeton, third. Time—2:19.8.

120-YARD HURDLES
First Heat—Won by W. A. Savage, Bowdoin; G. W. Weed, Dartmouth, second; F. W. Warren, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:16.8.
Second Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; E. F. Smalley, Pennsylvania, second; R. F. Sheldon, Yale, third. Time—1:16.8.
Third Heat—Won by T. P. Hefflinger, Yale; C. Hellerjau, Rutgers, second; A. McAnn, Georgetown, third. Time—1:16.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; F. A. Smith, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:16.8.

Heat for Third-Place Winners—Won by R. F. Sheldon, Yale; A. McAnn, Georgetown, second. Time—1:16.8.
220-YARD HURDLES
First Heat—Won by E. H. Bickford, Cornell; C. F. Holbrook, Dartmouth, second; C. Hellerjau, Rutgers, third. Time—1:16.8.
Second Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; W. A. Savage, Bowdoin, second; G. H. Frazer, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:16.8.
Third Heat—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; R. F. Sheldon, Yale, third. Time—1:16.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; A. McAnn, Georgetown, third. Time—1:16.8.

Heat for Third-Place Winners—Won by R. F. Sheldon, Yale; A. McAnn, Georgetown, second. Time—1:16.8.
500-YARD HURDLES
First Heat—Won by E. H. Bickford, Cornell; C. F. Holbrook, Dartmouth, second; C. Hellerjau, Rutgers, third. Time—1:16.8.
Second Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; W. A. Savage, Bowdoin, second; G. H. Frazer, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:16.8.
Third Heat—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; R. F. Sheldon, Yale, third. Time—1:16.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; A. McAnn, Georgetown, third. Time—1:16.8.

Heat for Third-Place Winners—Won by R. F. Sheldon, Yale; A. McAnn, Georgetown, second. Time—1:16.8.
100-YARD HURDLES
First Heat—Won by E. H. Bickford, Cornell; C. F. Holbrook, Dartmouth, second; C. Hellerjau, Rutgers, third. Time—1:16.8.
Second Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; W. A. Savage, Bowdoin, second; G. H. Frazer, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:16.8.
Third Heat—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; R. F. Sheldon, Yale, third. Time—1:16.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; A. McAnn, Georgetown, third. Time—1:16.8.

Heat for Third-Place Winners—Won by R. F. Sheldon, Yale; A. McAnn, Georgetown, second. Time—1:16.8.
200-YARD HURDLES
First Heat—Won by E. H. Bickford, Cornell; C. F. Holbrook, Dartmouth, second; C. Hellerjau, Rutgers, third. Time—1:16.8.
Second Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; W. A. Savage, Bowdoin, second; G. H. Frazer, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:16.8.
Third Heat—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; R. F. Sheldon, Yale, third. Time—1:16.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; A. McAnn, Georgetown, third. Time—1:16.8.

Heat for Third-Place Winners—Won by R. F. Sheldon, Yale; A. McAnn, Georgetown, second. Time—1:16.8.
300-YARD HURDLES
First Heat—Won by E. H. Bickford, Cornell; C. F. Holbrook, Dartmouth, second; C. Hellerjau, Rutgers, third. Time—1:16.8.
Second Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; W. A. Savage, Bowdoin, second; G. H. Frazer, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:16.8.
Third Heat—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; R. F. Sheldon, Yale, third. Time—1:16.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; A. McAnn, Georgetown, third. Time—1:16.8.

Heat for Third-Place Winners—Won by R. F. Sheldon, Yale; A. McAnn, Georgetown, second. Time—1:16.8.
400-YARD HURDLES
First Heat—Won by E. H. Bickford, Cornell; C. F. Holbrook, Dartmouth, second; C. Hellerjau, Rutgers, third. Time—1:16.8.
Second Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; W. A. Savage, Bowdoin, second; G. H. Frazer, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:16.8.
Third Heat—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; R. F. Sheldon, Yale, third. Time—1:16.8.
Fourth Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; A. McAnn, Georgetown, third. Time—1:16.8.



Capt. C. R. Erdman Jr., Princeton University track team

COLLEGES AND
CLUBS ENTERED

Oarsmen Ready for American Henley Regatta Events to Be Held on the Schuylkill River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In the American Henley regatta to be rowed on the Schuylkill River course today, college and club crews will race, this being the only time during the year that they compete in the same regatta. University of Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Princeton, and Yale universities are the colleges that have answered the call, the first three appearing in the Stewards' Cup race for varsity eights. It will be the second meeting between Penn and the Navy, the Annapolis crew winning from the Red and Blue on the Severn early in the season by three full lengths. Syracuse is an added starter and although badly beaten by the Middies, is coming here with the hope of springing a surprise.

The junior collegiate eight-oared shell race for the New England Challenge Cup will find Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Navy, and Princeton on the starting line. In the freshman race Pennsylvania, Navy, Yale and Syracuse will row. It was expected that Princeton would enter its first-year eight in this event, but Coach J. D. Spaeth could not see his way clear to send them.

As an additional feature the Pennsylvania class crews will race at the conclusion of the regatta. All four classes will have eights on the water. The events for club oarsmen have not filled as rapidly as anticipated, but the Vesper Boat Club of this city will be represented in virtually all the big races.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON GOES HOME
Special to The Christian Science Monitor—From its Eastern News Office—NEW YORK, New York—Sir Thomas Lipton has returned home after a several weeks' stay in this city on business. He expects to come back to the United States within a few months. He will be prepared to carry out his challenge for the America's Cup next year. The challenge was issued for this season, but the New York Yacht Club declined it, believing that world conditions were not yet settled enough to permit the international yacht race.

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE CLOSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor—From its Eastern News Office—NEW YORK, New York—The Salvation Army drive for \$13,000,000 for home service work has closed with a substantial over-subscription. Commander Evangeline Booth has issued a statement of thanks to the public and to those who gave their time in collecting subscriptions.

CANN WINS TITLE
NEW YORK, New York—T. H. Cann, the New York A. C. swimmer, captured the Metropolitan A. A. U. 220 yards swimming championship in the City A. C. pool Thursday night. The speedy Mercury Foot swimmer, opposed by three clubmates, the fastest swimmers at the distance in the district, won by a margin of about six yards from Norman Buck, in 2m. 31.2-5s.

AMHERST WINS AT TENNIS
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Amherst College defeated Williams College at tennis here Thursday, 4 matches to 2. The Purple broke even in doubles, but took only one of the matches in singles.

FOUR CLUBS ARE
DOUBLE WINNERS

Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, and New York Take Games in the National Baseball League

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	7	.750
Brooklyn	16	12	.571
Cincinnati	18	12	.600
Pittsburgh	14	16	.465
Chicago	13	16	.448
Philadelphia	11	18	.385
Boston	9	21	.350
St. Louis	10	19	.344

RESULTS FRIDAY			
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 3			
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2			
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4			
St. Louis 1, Chicago 0			
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0			
New York 6, Brooklyn 2			
New York 4, Brooklyn 1			

GAMES TODAY			
Philadelphia at Boston			
Brooklyn at New York			
Chicago at St. Louis			
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh			

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, and New York made the most of their opportunities in the eight baseball games played in the National League yesterday, each taking both of its games. Pittsburgh won from Cincinnati, 9 to 3 and 3 to 2; St. Louis won from Chicago, 5 to 4 and 4 to 1; Boston won from Philadelphia, 6 to 3 and 6 to 0, and New York won from Brooklyn, 6 to 2 and 4 to 1.

BOSTON WINS TWO
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves defeated the Phillies in both games of the holiday ball here yesterday, 6 to 3 and 6 to 0. Rudolph was in excellent form in the afternoon and the Braves supported him well. The scores:

(Morning Game)			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Boston	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1	6 16 2	
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 7 2	

(Afternoon Game)			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Boston	0 2 2 0 0 2 0 0	6 12 1	
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 4 1	

TWO FOR THE GIANTS
NEW YORK, New York—The Giants defeated Brooklyn in two games Friday, winning the morning game 6 to 2 and the afternoon game 4 to 1. The morning game was featured by the return of Schupp to pitching winning ball. The scores:

(Morning Game)			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
New York	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	4 17 0	
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 4 3	

(Afternoon Game)			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
New York	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	4 17 0	
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 6 1	

ST. LOUIS DOUBLE WINNER
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Cardinals won both games of a double-header from the Cubs here yesterday, winning the first session 5 to 4 by driving Alexander from the box in the early stages of the game. Goodwin out-pitched Douglass and won the second, 4 to 1. The scores:

(First Game)			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
St. Louis	0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0	5 9 2	
Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	4 3 1	

(Second Game)			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	5 9 2	
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 6 1	

CINCINNATI LOSES TWO
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Cincinnati dropped both games of Friday's program to Pittsburgh, who hit hard and consistently, winning 9 to 3 and 3 to 2. Cooper displayed rare skill in the afternoon game and kept the hits scattered. The scores:

(Morning Game)			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Pittsburgh	1 2 0 0 1 2 0 0	9 9 2	
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 5 2	

(Afternoon Game)			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Pittsburgh	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	3 8 1	
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 6 1	

TROOP ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK CITY
NEW YORK, New York—Troop arrivals from France yesterday were: Steamship Mobile from Brest—5114 troops, including 143 officers and 4661 men of the eighth division, and 110 nurses.

Saxonia from Brest—1263 troops, including company G of the one hundred and forty-second infantry, thirty-sixth division, and two officers and 965 men ill or wounded.

Great Northern from Brest—2980 troops, including 71 officers and 2129 men of the thirty-sixth division, 706 men recovering from illness or wounds, nine nurses and Brig-Gen. Arthur Johnson.

Rydan from St. Nazaire—3047 troops, including 67 officers and 2156 men of the eighty-eighth division, 25 officers, 704 men, and 29 nurses, ill or wounded, 12 soldiers' wives.

MINNESOTA AND
MICHIGAN MEET

These Two Universities Battle Today for the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Singles and Doubles Titles of 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CHICAGO, Illinois—The Universities of Michigan and Minnesota battle today for the two lawn tennis titles of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. as the result of the semi-final round in the singles and doubles on Friday at the courts of the University of Chicago. W. H. Adams '21, Minnesota, qualified to play W. K. Westbrook '21, Michigan, for the award in singles by defeating R. A. Pike '20, Chicago, 9-7, 6-2, 6-3. Westbrook eliminated F. E. Bastian '21, Indiana, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

In the doubles, Adams and H. W. Norton '20 of Minnesota qualified for the final match in the best contest of the entire tournament. They defeated Pike and Bernard Nath '19, the Chicago team, 6-4, 6-8, 2-6, 6-4, 8-6. The contest extended from shortly after 2 p. m. until 6:30. The other doubles semi-final, which was won by Westbrook and N. B. Bartz Jr. '21 of Michigan, was also a hard contest but even though they lost the first set, the Michigan pair had appreciably the better of the play throughout. The Maize and Blue doubles team defeated Bastian and W. T. Plogsthorst '21 of Indiana, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3.

Adams' playing was a feature of the day. This sophomore from Minneapolis saved his college from defeat in the doubles a dozen times. His overhead work was good to begin with and improved, until at the end of the long-drawn-out battle it was his smashes of lobbs that won the round. Chicago had match point to play five times in the doubles. Four times it was Adams with a vigorous shot from overhead that knocked prospective victory out of the Maroon's hands. In the singles, Adams played a steady game, returning everything, although with not so much vigor as Pike, his Chicago opponent. The Minnesota player's game had its effect, for while Pike made numerous brilliant shots and aces, he also was prolific in nets and outs, while Adams simply kept piling up point after point, to win in straight sets. The doubles match by points follows:

FIRST SET			
Adams and Norton	1 4 4 5 4 2 4 6 1 4	38-6	
Pike and Nath	4 6 1 3 0 2 6 1 4	13-24	

SECOND SET			
Adams and Norton	3 1 3 4 2 1 4 4 2 8 3	47-6	
Pike and Nath	3 1 4 5 2 2 2 1 4 10 5	51-8	

THIRD SET			
Adams and Norton	4 3 6 6 1 1 2 2 25-2		
Pike and Nath	2 5 8 4 1 4 1 4 13-25		

FOURTH SET			
Adams and Norton	2 4 4 4 1 0 9 43-24		
Pike and Nath	1 2 4 0 1 1 7 12-43		

FIFTH SET			
Adams and Norton	2 2 0 4 6 5 0 14 63-74		
Pike and Nath	4 4 1 1 2 0 2 14 63-74		

SINGLES MATCH BY POINTS FOLLOWS:			
Adams	2 4 7 1 4 5 7 1 6 4 2 4 1 5	61-9	
Pike	4 1 5 4 0 7 5 4 2 8 1 4 2 1	7-39	

SECOND SET			
Adams	1 2 4 1 6 4 5 32-6		
Pike	4 1 4 1 2 0 2 32-6		

THIRD SET			
Adams	5 4 5 4 5 10 7-35		
Pike	2 3 1 7 2 1 7 43-27		

The match between Westbrook of Michigan and Bastian of Indiana was a battle between left handers. Bastian started fast in each set, but could not hold his advantage against the all-around game of the Wolverine player. Westbrook showed much better command of strokes and had a larger assortment of shots, one for every turn of the play. In the doubles contest in which Michigan won from Bastian and Plogsthorst of Indiana, Westbrook made a great majority of Ann Arbor men's points. The Michigan pair did not force the play, and did not even rush to the net often, being content to let their mastery of the back court game carry them through. The match by points:

FIRST SET			
Westbrook and Bartz	1 4 2 10 15 4 5 1-27		
Bastian and Plogsthorst	1 4 1 4 0 0 3 7 4-21		

SECOND SET			
Westbrook and Bartz	1 4 4 5 5 11 42-6		
Bastian and Plogsthorst	1 0 0 1 3 3 8-42		

THIRD SET			
Westbrook and Bartz	1 4 1 5 5 11 42-6		
Bastian and Plogsthorst	1 0 0 1 3 3 8-42		

FOURTH SET			
Westbrook and Bartz	9 9 6 2 4 4 0 2 45-6		
Bastian and Plogsthorst	7 7 4 0 1 4 6 3 40-4		

SINGLES MATCH BY POINTS FOLLOWS:			
Westbrook	4 4 1 8 4 4 4 3 18 40-7		
Bastian	6 4 5 6 1 2 0 5 14 42-7		

SECOND SET			
Westbrook	5 4 2 4 2 4 3 31-38		
Bastian	7 2 5 2 1 3 4 33-34		

THIRD SET			
Westbrook	0 1 3 4 5 4 5 31-36		
Bastian	1 6 5 1 3 2 1 23-38		

SINGLES-Second Round			
R. A. Pike, Chicago, defeated Ott Chatfield-Taylor, Lake Forest, 6-1, 6-4.			

SEMI-FINAL ROUND			
H. H. Adams, Minnesota, defeated R. A. Pike, Chicago, 9-7, 6-2, 6-3.			
W. K. Westbrook, Michigan, defeated F. E. Bastian, Indiana, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.			

DOUBLES-Semi-Final Round			
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ELECTRIC SIGNS

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

LOUIS HECTOR
BERLIOZ

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—About Berlioz there are almost as many opinions as there are men. He founded no school and he carried on no tradition. Filled with the romantic ideas of the period of Byron and Victor Hugo, he would probably have broken away from the prevailing modes in any case, even if these modes in France had been of a high order. But, as a matter of fact, Paris was then at the nadir of her musical taste. Berlioz has delineated this in his own inimitable fashion, when giving the account of how he came to lose the Prix de Rome on his third attempt. The subject he chose was *Cleopatra after Actium*. It was a "weird and dramatic piece," as he himself admitted; but he added that he thought it deserved the prize. However, rather than give it to a young composer of such "revolutionary tendencies," the judges withheld it altogether. Next day, he says, he met one of them, Boieldieu by name, and this was the end of their conversation: "Why do you introduce a totally new rhythm in your accompaniments? I never heard anything like it."

"I did not understand, monsieur, that we were not to try new modes if we were fortunate enough to find the right place for them."

"But, my dear good fellow, Madame Dabadie is a capital musician, yet one could see it took all her care and talent to get her through."

"Really, monsieur, I have yet to learn that music can be sung without either talent or care."

"Well, well! You will have the last word. But do be warned for next year. Come and see me and we will talk it over like French gentlemen."

Early Surroundings

Louis Hector Berlioz was born in 1803 at La Côte Saint-André, between Vienne and Grenoble. His home overlooked a plain—wide, green, and golden—bounded on the southeast by a mountain ridge which in its turn had as a crown the glory of distant Alpine glaciers and snowy peaks. His father, who was a doctor of some repute, assisted in much of the son's education, teaching him the classics and other more elementary subjects.

The boy's love for adventure was especially manifested in geography when he entered what he called "the entrancing unknown world of the atlas." His father said of him, "he knows every isle of the South Seas, but cannot tell me how many departments there are in France!" Berlioz senior must have been a man of uncommon parts, for when one day his son unearthed a flute, and therewith produced a series of distracting squeaks, the father showed him how to finger the instrument, subsequently buying him a flute and teaching him how to read music. Among some old books Hector found d'Alembert's edition of Rameau's "Harmony." How many weary hours! he exclaims, "did I not spend over those labored theories, trying vainly to evolve some sense out of the disconnected ideas." However, he attempted to compose, and began by trying arrangements of trios and quartets, that as he himself states, were simply chaos, without form, cohesion, or common sense.

Berlioz's early musical education was thus almost entirely haphazard. The fact was that his parents intended him for the medical profession, and that, in the bitter conflict between their ideas and his own, he had none of the opportunities for such a thorough training as is ordinarily part of the musician's apprenticeship. Up to the age of 18, Berlioz had never even heard an orchestra—a strange beginning for one who proved himself to be such a consummate master of orchestration.

His Stay in Rome

Nevertheless, in spite of initial disadvantages and of the difficulties which his very originality placed in his path, go to Rome at last he did with the coveted prize. His view of what it was possible to learn there may perhaps be deduced from what he said of his first 30 years' stay. "He made the journey to Rome and returned without having forgotten music." At that time Beethoven, Gluck, and Weber were completely unknown in the City of the Seven Hills, while Mozart, whose labors had ended 30 years earlier, was beginning to be heard of as a "young man of promise." But though Berlioz may not have gained much music during his sojourn in Italy, yet the people, the landscape, the atmosphere, had certainly their influence upon his later work, as in the great scene of the carnival in the "Benvenuto Cellini." Also it must be remembered that at Rome Berlioz made the acquaintance of Mendelssohn, and became his constant companion. "He has been my cicerone," says the Frenchman in one of his letters. "Every morning I hunt him up; he plays me Beethoven; we sing 'Armida'; then he takes me to see ruins that I must candidly own do not impress me much." Was not this an element to be reckoned with in the Italian education of Berlioz which was the development of Mendelssohn himself?

Power of Orchestration

But it is time to turn to the composer in his maturer aspects. First he may be considered in respect of his powers of orchestration which have an individual quality that remains unique. As Saint-Saëns says: "If there be one quality, which even his bitterest enemies have never contested, it is the splendor, the wonderful coloring of his instrumentation. When, in studying him, one endeavors to understand his methods, one proceeds from one surprise to another. Those who have read his scores without having heard them can form no idea of them, the instruments appear

to be arranged in a manner contrary to common sense; it seems that that cannot 'sound' well, and yet that 'sounds' marvelously. (If there be, here and there, some obscurities in his style, there are none in the orchestra; it is inundated with a light which sparkles as in the facets of a diamond.)"

In this connection one should not forget the extraordinary pains this illustrious French composer took to ascertain the capabilities and limitations of each individual instrument in the orchestra. His old friend, Mr. G. A. Osborne, has put it on record that it was a constant habit of Berlioz to go into orchestras and sit with the different performers, watching them and turning over the pages for them. Besides this, he used to arrange for instrumentalists to come to him in order that they might play together sketches that he had written for them, to see what they could accomplish. As he himself was unable to play anything except the flute, flute, and guitar, it was of importance that he should acquire this minute knowledge of the capabilities of instruments from executives themselves. There are many instances in his scores of the most careful directions for the use of instruments in possibly difficult circumstances.

A Master of Rhythm

Of rhythm and modulation Berlioz also shown himself a consummate master, and rhythm was then, as he himself says in "A Travers Chants," the least developed of all modes of musical expression. In melody and harmony, on the other hand, he does not occupy so important a position, though it cannot be questioned that he has given to the world some tunes, such as the "Shepherd's Chorus" in "L'Enfance du Christ," which place him in the front rank. As regards imaginative qualities, the daring originality of Berlioz's music can leave no doubt whatever that these qualities have rarely, if ever, been surpassed.

There are two characteristics of Berlioz which have been continually over-emphasized by critics, with the result that his other and more eminent qualities have not received the attention they deserved. He has been regarded as one of the chief originators of program music and with justice; but the many exaggerations of this tendency of his are perhaps best illustrated by a contemporary story. Arnal, a celebrated comic actor of the times, meeting Berlioz at a masked ball, exclaimed for the benefit of those standing by, "I am the great musician who, unaided by poetry, prose, scenery, and costume, can express everything, even as to how a man may tie his cravat, and that only with the aid of 350 musicians."

Diversity of Method

It is true that Berlioz held music to be a definite language capable of communicating definite ideas, but if the headings of his various orchestral works are examined, it will be found that usually they are vague in character—in most cases merely a bare title. On the other hand, there are plenty of examples of instrumental works with a scheme or program, giving a detailed description of the meaning of the music. The fact is that those who out to pin down Berlioz to a particular method will, if they pursue their investigations over the whole range of his works, find themselves engaged in the chase of a very Proteus among musicians.

The second exaggerated criticism is leveled at a want of reticence in the composer which, combined with his morbidity, led him to depict scenes of horror without any of the power of repression that is associated with the greatest art. Here, again, plenty of instances can be given of extravagance and of a turbid eloquence, but these may well be contrasted with the noble repression and extreme economy of means to be found not only in the later work, where they abound, but also in that of earlier date. In this connection his own statement deserves to be quoted: "There is one thing I believe firmly: the beautiful is not horrible, and the horrible is not beautiful."

Further light may be thrown upon Berlioz as an artist by an examination of his preferences in regard to composers, and some consideration ought also to be given to the effect that his long tenure of the position of musical critic had upon his own work and output. But these and other matters must be left for a succeeding article.

MECHANICAL AIDS
IN TEACHING MUSIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The point lately raised by Mr. Ernest Newman as to the use of the gramophone for educational purposes in schools has elicited some interesting opinions. One such opinion is that a mechanical piano player is preferable to the gramophone for giving children their first impressions of pianoforte music and even of orchestral work. The reason assigned is that the cultivated ear can eliminate the nasal burr that veils all instrumental or concerted music on the gramophone, while the immature ear will get gradually trained to accept this burr as a part of the musical tone. This, however, leaves the gramophone as the teacher's faithful ally in the single line of vocal music. It can render even two voices with remarkable fidelity; but in three or more parts the quality of tone falls off, and this defect is still more noticeable in choral music.

Another interesting fact that was brought out relates to the making of gramophone records of pure choral music. It seems that a large choir is never engaged for the work. The recording is made by about a dozen singers, every one of whom must have a "gramophone" voice; that is, a natural voice, not a "made" voice.

LANCASHIRE MUSIC
AND THE COLLEGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MANCHESTER, England.—Sir Thomas Beecham has recently declared Manchester to be the center of musical life in England, and has designated that city as the home of the great opera house which he proposes to build and endow. The people of Lancashire are undoubtedly musical, being strenuous in their pleasures as well as in their business, and they may have unconsciously taken to heart Wordsworth's profound utterance that "Life needs an art." Certainly they cultivated

standard maintained from the outset has been of the highest. No student has ever been admitted who desired to learn singing only, or to take a single course of lessons on a given instrument. Had that been the case, the students of the college might have been numbered by the thousand instead of the hundred. Wealthy people will pay large fees to take lessons from eminent teachers, but they will not undergo the drudgery of steady discipline when they can learn from the same teacher for a very modest fee. Every student admitted is obliged to go through a course calculated to make him a musician and to help him to a professional training. Singing students, for example, in addition to two lessons weekly in solo singing, receive lessons in opera, choral and

PROBLEM OF BUYING
AN ORGAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

The function of the organ in church service and its increasing use for concert work is of such importance as to justify more intelligent thought in the selection of its builder than is usually accorded. This is not to say that the desire to proceed wisely is not in evidence, but there is unfortunately a widespread lack of knowledge regarding what constitutes a good organ, and of how to proceed to secure it.

There is, perhaps, no other part of the equipment of church or hall re-

there any more excuse for his doing so than for an organ builder to install an unsatisfactory organ in a suitable space. It is safe to say that the wonderful effectiveness of the organs in Europe is largely attributable to this cooperation, particularly in England, where in most cases the architect and organ builder are selected at the same time, because the importance of the relation of the one to the other, looking toward a successful outcome for both, is realized.

The choice, then, of the builder would seem to be of greater importance than the organ itself, for, if the character of his work is such as to establish confidence, and his integrity is found to be unquestioned, no one can give better advice as to the specification of the organ itself than he.

It is a great mistake to purchase an organ on the same basis as other essentials in the church building can be purchased—that is, on a competitive basis. The architect, after his plans are entirely complete, specifies exactly the materials to be used throughout; therefore all bidders make their estimates on exactly the same materials. Not so with an organ, for, though the number and names of the stops might be specified, it would still leave the materials used in producing them to the discretion of the organ builder, who would select and use them according to his ideals and standards. If, for example, an estimate of \$5000 be secured from one builder and \$10,000 from another on a given number and selection of speaking stops (and there is such a variation), this would only indicate the difference in standards of material and workmanship, and not that of the prices on equally good instruments. Organ building is, or should be, an art, and to commercialize it inevitably jeopardizes the result. The builder with higher ideals is usually less commercial, and has generally figured on a smaller percentage of profit. To expect him, therefore, to reduce his price without affecting the result would be manifestly unjust, for he is entitled to a reasonable profit. There are too many instances where a good builder has reduced his price and, in self-defense, his standards, so that inferior instruments have resulted. And again, there are others where the builder has been scrupulously honest, and adhered to his standards, but has been penalized for it by not only sacrificing his profit, but in many cases actually suffering a loss. In either case the committee having negotiated the transaction could hardly have been considered successful, for, in the one case they would have bought an organ of a certain standard and failed to get it, and in the other they would have indulged in the highly inconsistent procedure of failing to apply the Golden Rule.

Selection of the Builder

To select an organ builder according to the merits of his product and his reputation for fair dealing, should not be a difficult thing to do. There are examples of the various builders always easily accessible, and thus their standards and prices can easily be determined without necessarily consulting the builders themselves.

Allowing, therefore, the selection to rest upon what the builder has actually done instead of what he proposes or promises to do, is not only just to all concerned, but would have the salutary effect of preventing the temptation to depart from established standards to meet competition, and also avoid the difficult task of the committee in having to choose between the statements of one salesman as against another when they have quite as much reason to believe the one as the other.

It is not implied that because one

builder's prices are lower than those of another, the one will fail to deliver the worth of the purchaser's money. The prices of the different builders vary in exact proportion to their standards, and a committee having, for example, \$10,000 to devote to an organ, must choose between an organ of probably 20 to 25 stops on the one hand where quality is the first consideration, and an organ of probably twice the number of stops on the other hand where quality is sacrificed for quantity. In either case the committee would be getting its money's worth.

It is just as natural and legitimate that there should be this difference in the price of organs as that a square yard of silk should cost much more than an equal amount of calico; or that, in the case of two pianos of different makes and exactly the same dimensions, number of strings, keys, etc., the one should cost \$300 and the other \$600. The danger lies in the failure to realize that this illustration applies likewise to organs, and that, because two builders may make equally divergent estimates on the same number and selection of stops, the musical result will be as divergent in its quality as is the difference between the silk and calico, and the difference between the piano which is a commercial product and that which is an art product. In other words, the committee should realize that the builder charging the higher price is not over-charging, nor is the lower-priced builder a public benefactor.

Amount to Be Spent

The amount (in proportion to the cost of the building) which should be spent for the organ naturally depends upon the relative importance accorded the organ. It is helpful to know that the records of one builder revealed the fact that of 100 church organs, the average cost of each, in proportion to the cost of the building, was 10 per cent. Taking this as a basis for calculation, a church costing \$100,000 might devote \$10,000 to the organ. Just as the quality of material, etc., in a church costing this amount, designed to have appointments and seating capacity for 2000 persons, must necessarily be less good than that used in a church costing the same amount, but caring for but 1000, so, to be consistent, an organ costing \$10,000, to be used in a large church with perhaps an elaborate musical service, can be of less good quality than an organ of like cost suitable for a small church and simple service.

In the case of auditoriums, where the organ is to be used for concert work, the relation of the cost of the one to the other is, of course, different. An instrument for such a building would logically be larger and more costly than one used in a church. The idea of quality as opposed to quantity, however, even more holds good, and it must be remembered always in selecting an organ, that not being a machine product, the question of the personal equation enters largely.

HELPING AMERICAN COMPOSERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—An organization called the American Composers Fund has been started here, with the purpose of encouraging citizens of the United States who show marked ability in composing serious music and who need financial backing to assure them leisure for work. According to present plans, a campaign will be launched for raising at least \$200,000. Temporary officers have been chosen as follows: Chairman, Robert W. Wilkes; treasurer, George Waterson; secretary, Alfred Human.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

The Manchester Royal College of Music

vate music in their choral societies and glee clubs and amateur orchestras in a very thorough fashion, possibly as a set-off to the uninspiring character of their daily work and as a means of escape from the dreariness of industrial surroundings. There have been special agencies at work in Manchester which have had an incalculable effect upon the musical intelligence of Lancashire and the north.

For 70 years the city has had its fine permanent orchestra, and out of the orchestra grew its College of Music, or, at any rate, the existence of the one made the other possible. Sir Charles Hallé had founded the orchestra and for 40 years, not in Manchester alone but in the whole of the north, his orchestra had popularized the symphony and all the higher forms of classical music.

Start of the College

If Sir Charles Hallé did not actually found the Manchester College of Music, he was the chief agent in its promotion and its inevitable first principal; to the work of organized musical education his sympathies went out. But in England, where the State does nothing for music, it is not easy to found a college for its systematic cultivation. Fortunately, many liberal supporters came forward to help the vice-chancellor of the Manchester University at their head—as it is a commonplace of experience that no type of higher education can by any possibility be made both efficient and self-supporting. In a short time a scheme of studies was propounded, a staff of musical teachers provisionally engaged, and an annual subscription of £2000 voluntarily subscribed and guaranteed for five experimental years as a test of durability. The college building was the gift of Mr. Charles Lees of Oldham, the first treasurer of the college.

Music admittedly makes a wider and more general appeal to all classes of the community than any of the other arts, and yet the Manchester College was the first college out of London for the systematic cultivation of music. Today, after more than 25 years of educational progress, it still remains the only one that requires its students to pass through a complete course of training on the same lines as the university courses in arts, natural science, or medicine.

Immediate Support

The Manchester College of Music opened its doors in 1893. At once it met with gratifying support on a scale which demonstrated the need for such an institution. Students to the number of 80 from all over Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and the neighboring counties, were admitted as the result of the first entrance examination. From that hour the success of the college was assured. With Sir Charles Hallé at the head, himself teaching piano, Mr. Willy Hess at the head of the violin department, and Mrs. Lemmans Sherrington and Mr. Andrew Black in charge of the singing, no better training in the art and practice of music could be obtained. The second (and present) principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky, a violinist of Russian birth but cosmopolitan sympathies, is an inheritor of the great traditions of the classical school of music; as the founder of the Brodsky Quartet, he has done for the rich literature of chamber music a service of popularization and propaganda similar to that of Hallé for the symphony. Under Dr. Brodsky's direction the

sight-singing, piano, harmony, rhythmic, elocution, and three different languages. Students of string instruments all learn the piano and harmony, as well as orchestral quartet and ensemble playing, and so through each department of the college.

College and University

Association with the university has enabled the college students, who are so disposed, to proceed to the musical degrees granted by the university. The college, however, sets more value upon skill in performance and the cultivation of native gift than upon the more formal and theoretical side of musical accomplishment with which degrees in music have in the past been identified.

To prepare or qualify students for the teachers' diploma, a special department of the college was established under Dr. Carroll, in which they should have the opportunity of studying the art and practice of teaching under the guidance of an experienced professor who had made a special study of the psychology of teaching and child-study. As so large a proportion of the students eventually became members of the teaching profession, it was found desirable for all students of the college during their second and third years' courses to attend the lectures and demonstrations of this department and themselves take part in the giving of model or demonstration lessons.

It has always been the aim of the college council both to give as much instruction to the students in every contributory subject as possible, and to provide the most eminent teachers obtainable. The college has had upon its staff many bearers of famous names, both English and foreign, for there is no nationality in music. Today, Miss Marie Brema conducts the opera class, and there is probably no one in Europe better fitted for that special position. The same thing may be said of Dr. Brodsky, who teaches the chief quartet class, and conducts the orchestra. Among the distinguished names of past teachers may be mentioned Mr. Dayas, Mr. Acton, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Fillingim, Miss Olga Neruda, Mr. Frederick Dawson, Mr. Backhaus, Mr. Friedheim, and Mr. Egon Petri.

Today, the teaching staff of the college has been reinforced by the addition of names of past students trained within its walls, of whose reputation it is pardonably proud: Mr. Arthur Catterall, the late leader of the Queen's Hall and present leader of the Hallé orchestra, Mr. R. A. Forbes, Miss Sarah Andrew, Dr. Keighly, Dr. Wilcock, Miss Lucy Pierce, Miss Ellen Arthan, and Mr. Richard Evans.

Lancashire is proud of its college of music, and when the college came of age, just before the war, a great series of concerts was organized in 20 leading Lancashire and Cheshire towns, at which some 50 past and present students gave their services in honor of that event. Among those who have made a musical reputation not already mentioned may be named Miss Edna Thornton, Mr. Webster Millar, and Mr. Norman Allin (all of the Beecham Opera Company), Mr. Edward Isaacs, Mr. Baynton Power, Mr. Anderton-Tyrer, and Mr. Horace Alwyn (now conducting in America), Mr. Anton Maaskoff, Mr. Alfred Barker, Mr. Frank Park, Miss Lena Kontorovich, Mr. John Booth, Mr. Hamilton Harris, Mr. Naum Blinder, Mr. Seth Lancaster, and Mr. Elson Young, the distinguished writer.

garding which there is usually found so little knowledge among those from whom are selected the individuals entrusted with the purchase of the instrument. All know whether the seats are comfortable, or the light and ventilation good, and can, with more or less authority, judge of the quality of the material used in the building itself; yet, notwithstanding all this, such knowledge would not be depended upon as being sufficient to plan and build the structure. A competent and experienced architect, whose profession is the study of such matters, is selected. How much more, then, should a competent organ builder be chosen!

May not another reason for a comparative indifference toward good organs be the lack of opportunity to hear them? One of the world's greatest orchestral conductors believed that the only reason the best music was not understood and enjoyed by all was because of the lack of opportunity to hear enough of it well played. Further, believing good music to be one of the great factors tending to the refinement and culture of mankind, he devoted his life to its promulgation, and the results in the community where he lived, and, to an extent, the world over, proved his theory correct.

Expert Knowledge Essential

Assuming, then, that an organ is to be purchased; that certain individuals who are best fitted, have been appointed to select it, and that they desire to treat the subject as intelligently as other matters pertaining to the church or auditorium building will be treated by the architect—what is the best method of procedure? It is obvious that if an individual could be found whose knowledge and experience concerning the organ were as complete and intimate as are those of the architect regarding the architecture and construction of the building itself, and the same confidence could be reposed in him to find him would be the next logical step. It is reasonable that the only man who stands in this same relative position to the organ is the organ builder himself. As the architect devotes his life to designing and superintending the construction of buildings, so in like manner the organ builder devotes his life to organs.

While the architect is not an organ builder, nor the organ builder an architect, yet the closest cooperation between them is necessary, since an inadequate, poorly located, or badly proportioned organ space often results in a complete failure of what would otherwise be a successful installation. It is of no more credit to an architect to provide insufficient organ space than for him to put in an inadequate heating plant; neither is

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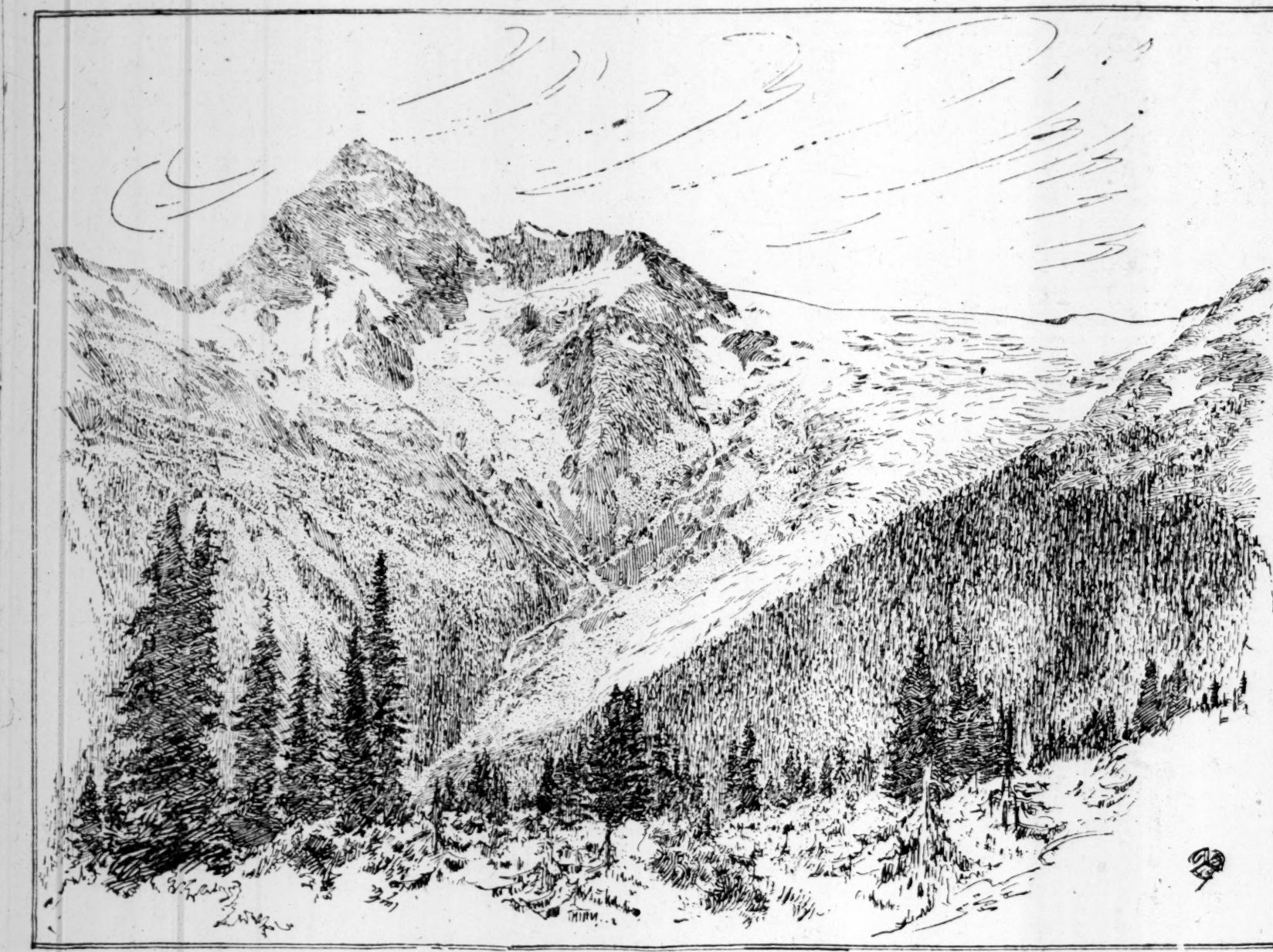
The Poet-Errant's Adventures

In Irving's "Life of Oliver Goldsmith" it is related how young Goldsmith, having tutored in an Irish family, had thrown up the situation: "On being paid off he found himself in possession of an unheard-of amount of money. His wandering propensity and his desire to see the world were instantly in the ascendency. Without communicating his plans or intentions to his friends, he procured a good horse, and, with thirty pounds in his pocket, made his second sally forth into the world.

"The worthy niece and housekeeper of the hero of La Mancha could not have been more surprised and dismayed at one of the Don's clandestine expeditions than were the mother and friends of Goldsmith, when they heard of his mysterious departure. Weeks elapsed, and nothing was seen or heard of him. It was feared that he had left the country on one of his wandering freaks, and his poor mother was reduced almost to despair, when one day he arrived at her door almost as forlorn in plight as the prodigal son. Of his thirty pounds not a shilling was left, and, instead of the goodly steed on which he had issued forth on his errand, he was mounted on a sorry little pony, which he had nicknamed Fiddle-back. As soon as his mother was well assured of his safety, she rated him soundly for his inconsiderate conduct. His brothers and sisters, who were tenderly attached to him, interfered, and succeeded in mollifying her ire; and whatever lurking anger the good dame might have, was no doubt effectually vanquished by the following whimsical narrative which he drew up at his brother's house, and dispatched to her:

"My dear mother, if you will sit down and calmly listen to what I say, you shall be fully resolved in every one of those many questions you have asked me. I went to Cork and converted my horse, which you prize so much higher than Fiddle-back, into cash, took my passage in a ship bound for America, and, at the same time, paid the captain for my freight and all the other expenses of my voyage. But it so happened that the wind did not answer for three weeks; and you know, mother, that I could not command the elements. My misfortune was, that, when the wind served, I happened to be with a party in the country, and my friend, the captain, never inquired after me, but set sail with as much indifference as if I had been on board. The remainder of my time I employed in the city and its environs, viewing everything curious, and you know no one can starve while he has money in his pocket.

"Reduced, however, to my last two guineas, I began to think of my dear



Mt. Sir Donald and Illecillewaet Glacier, British Columbia

mother and friends whom I had left behind me, and so bought that generous beast, Fiddle-back, and bade adieu to Cork with only five shillings in my pocket. This, to be sure, was but a scanty allowance for man and horse towards a journey of above a hundred miles; but I did not despair, for I knew I must find friends on the road.

"I recollected particularly an old and faithful acquaintance I made at college, who had often and earnestly pressed me to spend a summer with him, and he lived but eight miles from Cork. The circumstance of vicinity he would expatiate on to me with peculiar emphasis. "We shall," says he, "enjoy the delights of both city and country, and you shall command my stable and my purse."

"However, upon the way I met a poor woman all in tears, who told me her husband had been arrested for a debt he was not able to pay, and that his eight children must now starve, bereaved as they were of his industry, which had been their only support. I thought myself at home, being not far from my good friend's house, and therefore parted with a moiety of all my store; and pray, mother, ought I not to have given her the other half-crown, for what she got would be of little use to her? However, I soon arrived at the mansion of my affectionate friend, guarded by the vigilance of a huge mastiff, who flew at me and would have torn me to pieces but for the assistance of a woman, whose countenance was not less grim than that of the dog; yet she with great humanity relieved me from the jaws of this Cerberus, and was prevailed on to carry up my name to her master.

"Without suffering me to wait long, my old friend . . . came down in his nightcap, nightgown, and slippers, and embraced me with the most cordial welcome. . . . The lenient entertainment I had received made me resolve to depart as soon as possible; accordingly, next morning, when I spoke of going, he did not oppose my resolution; he rather commended my design, adding some very sage counsel upon the occasion. "To be sure," he said, "the longer you stay away from your mother, the more you will grieve her and your other friends; and possibly they are already afflicted at hearing of this foolish expedition you have made." Notwithstanding all this, and without any hope of softening such a sooty heart, I again renewed my tale of my distress, and asking "how he thought I could travel above a hundred miles upon one half-crown?" I begged to borrow a single guinea, which I assured him should be repaid with thanks. "And you know, sir," said I, "it is no more than I have done for you." To which he firmly answered "Why, look you, Mr. Goldsmith, that is neither here nor there. I have paid you all you ever lent me. But I have bethought myself of a conveyance for you; sell your horse and I will furnish you a much better one to ride on." I readily grasped his proposal, and begged to see the nag; on which he led me to his bed-chamber, and from under the bed he pulled out a stout oak stick. "Here he is," said he; "take this in your hand, and it will carry you to your mother's with more safety than such a horse as you ride." I was in doubt, when I got it into my hand, whether I should not, in the first place, apply it to his pate; but a rap at the street door made the wretch fly to it, and when I returned to the parlor he introduced me, as if nothing of the kind had happened, to the gentleman who entered, as Mr. Goldsmith, his most ingenious and worthy friend, of whom he had so often heard him speak with rapture. I could scarcely compose myself; and must have betrayed indignation in my mien

to the stranger, who was a counselor-at-law in the neighborhood, a man of engaging aspect and polite address.

"After spending an hour, he asked my friend and me to dine with him at his house. This I declined at first, as I wished to have no farther communication with my hospitable friend; but at the solicitation of both I at last consented, determined as I was by two motives: one, that I was prejudiced in favor of the looks and manner of the counselor; and the other, that I stood in need of a comfortable dinner. And there, indeed, I found everything that I could wish, abundance without profusion, and elegance without affectation. In the evening, when my old friend, who had eaten very plentifully at his neighbor's table, but talked again of lying down for the lamb, made a motion to me for retiring, our generous host requested I should take a bed with him, upon which I plainly told my old friend that he might go home and take care of the horse he had given me; but that I should never reenter his doors. He went away with a laugh, leaving me to add this to the other little things the counselor already knew of his plausible neighbor.

"And now, my dear mother, I found sufficient to reconcile me to all my follies; for here I spent three whole days. . . . I every day endeavored to go away, but every day was pressed and obliged to stay. "On my going, the counselor offered me his purse, with a horse and servant to convey me home; but the latter I declined, and only took a guinea to bear my necessary expenses on the road."

"OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

"To Mrs. Anne Goldsmith, Ballymahon."

"Such is the story given by the poet-errant of his second sally in quest of adventures. We cannot but think it was here and there touched up a little with the fanciful pen of the future essayist, with a view to amuse his mother and soften her vexation; but even in these respects it is valuable as showing the early play of his humor, and his happy knack of extracting sweets from that worldly experience which to others yields nothing but bitterness."

Bobolinks

From out the marshes and the brook They set the tall reeds swaying, And meet and frolic in the air, Half prattling and half singing.

When morning winds sweep meadow-lands - In green and russet billows, And toss the lonely elm tree's boughs, And silver all the willows,

I see you buffeting the breeze, Or with its motion swaying, Your notes half-drowned against the wind, Or down the current playing.

When far away o'er grassy flats, Where the thick wood commences, The white-sleeved mowers look like specks Beyond the zigzag fences, . . .

And noon is hot, and barn-roads gleam White in the pale-blue distance, I hear the saucy minstrels still In chattering persistence.

When eve its domes of opal fire Piles round the blue horizon, Or thunder rolls from hill to hill A Kyrie Eleison,

Still merriest of the merry birds, Your sparkle is unfading; Pled harlequins of June, no end Of song and masquerading.

—Christopher Pearce Cranch.

The Great Glacier of the Selkirks

In the Selkirk range of the British Columbia Rockies, as one stands upon the lower slopes of Mt. Lookout, at one's left to the north, across the valley, with an upward fling of the topmost peak, Mt. Sir Donald lifts its pyramid into the sky but little short of eleven thousand feet. It is a darkly impressive, snowfield-patterned finale to the upward sweep of the great icefield upon its southern flank. One is barely conscious of minor peaks, until at the southern end of the demi-cirque is noted Mt. Fox, but three hundred feet or so less in height than Sir Donald.

Between them, flung upward against the sky, brilliant against their blue darkness, the great Illecillewaet Glacier, sometimes known as the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, lies a curving sweep of prismatic whiteness over four thousand two hundred feet from its caverned and river-breeding forefoot to its crest. From the sky line, a curving line of silver light against the liquid pale blue fire of space, it falls in one tremendous curve of valley-filling bulk and width. Under ascending or declining sun its dazzling whiteness is pointed and marked with shadows of the purest, airiest blue, which at the forefoot, or when the light falls at an angle through or over the edge of a crevasse, changes to the clearest greens, sometimes jewel-like in type. It is perhaps from a glacier seen in sun that the student of color may derive most clearly the perception that white is not so much the absence of color, considered as light, as the sum of all color, making itself positively manifest in the infinitude of prismatic refractions and accents of color.

Arbe

It was at Arbe that we bade good-by to Dalmatia. Arbe the remote, though nearest of Dalmatian islands to the port of Fiume. For the fast steamers to Zara and beyond pass it by, though but a few miles from their course. Most travelers, if they know its name at all, know it only vaguely as one of the many islands of this island-studded coast. Yet here was once a considerable Roman colony; and in the tenth century Arbe still retained her Latin population.

Here, in the fifteenth century, was one of the fairest and most prosperous cities of Dalmatia. It is still fair, still adorned with towers and spires rising from the water and mirrored in the flood, but prosperous no longer, desolate, deserted by all but some three thousand souls, most of whom have never left their island home, and live today precisely the same lives as their forefathers lived in Arbe generations back. . . .

It was hard to believe, as we walked the quaint streets, among the quaint figures—ourselves, no doubt, the quaintest of all—in the eyes of the natives, who do not see a dozen strangers in a year—that within a few hours' sail was busy Fiume and gay Abbazia with its international crowds. . . .

In the fifteenth century Arbe was at the height of her prosperity as part of the dominion of Venice. She had changed masters many times, being subject first to the Byzantine Emperor, then to Hungary, and during the disputes over the succession to the throne of Hungary in the fifteenth century, to the King of Naples. The great Campanile soars over the Duomo, a silent watcher by the sea over the ruined city. . . .

There is a charming story told that at the casting of the bell the women of Arbe, great ladies and peasants alike, brought gold and silver trinkets,

so dear to the heart of every Dalmatian, and cast them into the melting-pot, so that the tone of their bell might be worthy of the noble Campanile in which it hangs!

You may have wandered far and wide and seen many lands, not even excepting Italy herself, and yet not found a fairer tower. In all the world there cannot be one more romantically situated than that of Arbe. Grass grows in the piazza before the Duomo, sheep graze around its walls in the shadow of the Campanile, the spirit of the past broods over it, and the owl's hoot by night sounds like a lament over the sad sweet desolation. . . .

Arbe is best seen from the sea, but to enjoy it to the full you must hire one of the canoe-like fishing boats, locally called "zoppos," toward sunset on a calm evening, or when the moon is at the full, and shines in a cloudless sky, for then you can look upward at the lofty walls rising from the water, rosy in the sunset or pale in the moonlight, with here and there within them a ruined arch or Venetian Gothic window in the city outlined against the sky like the Campanile above them; or downward to where all beauty is reflected in the still water.—Maude M. Holbach.

Thackeray

Thackeray stands alone, and perhaps always will. He is a satirist, but his satire contains no artificial acid; it is the pure, wholesome juice of the ripe fruit. Nothing can be more healthful and refreshing than this; but many who think that the devil still wears horns and tail and lives in the woods (instead of right in the midst of us) do not like it. Others may have a secret misgiving that they are indirectly the subjects of his amiable censorship. In artistic skill he is not equal to Fielding, but surpasses him in his knowledge of human nature, in tenderness of feeling, in pathos, in refinement, and in wisdom. With such a writer it matters little what sort of a plot forms the framework of his narrative, or whether he has any plot. His place in literature is a high one, almost among the highest. It has been stated by an English critic, and repeated with approval in America, that "the mannerisms of Dickens or the confidential attitude of Thackeray would no longer be permitted in fiction—so much have we improved." These are faults, no doubt, and to be avoided in future, if possible, but even greater defects would be condoned in writers who possessed the genius of Dickens or Thackeray. What is wanted in an orchard is not so much symmetrical trees as those which will bear good apples and pears.—Frank Preston Stearns.

Antwerp

I climbed the stair in Antwerp church, What time the circling thwens of sound At sunset seemed to heave it round. Far up, the carillon did search The wind, and the birds came to perch Far under, where the gables wound.

In Antwerp harbor on the Scheldt I stood alone, a certain space Of night. The mist was near my face; Deep on the flow was heard and felt. The carillon kept pause, and dwelt In music through the silent place.

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

The Truly Wise

He who has obtained any amount of knowledge is not truly wise unless he appropriates it and can use it for his need.—Dr. John Brown.

The Stature of Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE man who understands even a little of divine Principle the turmoil of the human mind is an open book. He watches it in calm and in storm, now heaving placidly like a summer sea in the sunshine, apparently incapable of harm, now lashing itself into fury on some rock-bound coast in all the lust of destruction, with the quiet detachment of a true philosopher. Its varying moods are less of a secret to him than those of the sea to the coast-guardman, and are not in the least terrifying. He balances the "Hosannas" against the "Crucify him!" almost with a smile, and appraises the threats and promises, the cajolings and the suggestions at precisely their proper value. He has discovered the great pitfall, that of ever yielding Principle to policy, and in avoiding this he is confident that no precipice lies before him, therefore he walks in quiet certainty through the night, and, when he sleeps, he sleeps the sleep of the just. But he does not sleep much, because he has learned, from Mrs. Eddy, something of what sleep means, as, for instance, when she writes, on page 65 of her "Poems," "Ah, sleep, twin sister of death and of night!"

Being, consequently, always on the watch, so far as in him lies, he catches the accents of the still small voice of Truth which fall unheard on the deaf ears of the man befuddled in the perpetual sleep of matter. So, by prayer and fasting, by abstaining from the material so as to demonstrate spiritual power, he measures himself by the only standard, that set up by Principle, and defined by Paul, to the Church at Ephesus, as "the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." This measure, as every Christian Scientist knows, is his own understanding of the Christ, of Principle. And every honest Christian Scientist knows also that his personal understanding is expressed, not in his power to talk or write, but in the measure of his demonstration. It is easily possible to deceive your neighbors with a whirlwind of words, but this is merely mocking Principle, and cannot be done with impunity. This is "the folly of hypocrisy," of which Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 426 of Science and Health, in the words, "If the belief in death were obliterated, and the understanding obtained that there is no death, this would be a 'tree of life,' known by its fruits. Man should renew his energies and endeavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy, while also learning the necessity of working out his own salvation."

Now, if there is one thing certain about what is termed death it is that death is merely the doorway from one mental experience to another. A man does not shake off his mentality in the room from which he is passing, he carries it with him into the next. His mentality, in his new experience, is not less that of a slanderer, a sensualist, or a hypocrite, because in the interval he has believed in death. It may, on the contrary, quite possibly be even more acutely so, since he has, at least, discovered that death has not cut short his tale of evil. Therefore, whom has his hypocrisy deceived except himself? His friends and acquaintances, even those to whom he was only a name, may continue to believe in him as something he was not, but this will avail him nothing. If he was a coward he will be a coward still, if he was a sensualist he will be a sensualist still, if he was a liar he will be a liar still. To have deceived thousands of people in one experience will not help him to be less of a hypocrite in another, or make the overcoming of the second death any easier. This, surely, is what the writer of Revelation meant, when, in his figurative eastern way, he drew that picture of hell, which the materialist, as the materialist would, has taken for a material one: "But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death."

That is the way, the inevitable way, in some manner, or in some degree, of those who serve only the flesh. The means of escape are means explained to all, who care to accept them, in Christian Science. Those means are summed in the determination to exchange the inches of materiality for the stature of the Christ. The road to this end is a straight one which anyone with sufficient belief in good may take. The difficulty, of course, is that the ordinary man, though ready enough to proclaim his confidence in good, shows his practical disbelief in its power by almost invariably refusing to trust to it alone, and helping it out by human maneuvering of one kind or another. Now no one ever yet made a single demonstration in Christian Science by any reliance in human agency, that is to say, in matter. Spiritual demonstration is made by denying the flesh in toto. Not, of course, by repressing or mortifying the flesh, but by demonstrating the utter unreality of matter. Repression or mortification indicates an especially strong belief in the reality of matter. But that obviously was not what Jesus meant when he said,

"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

The word in the Greek Testament translated deny means really something much stronger, it means to deny utterly. Now the man who denies himself utterly denies his materiality, and so proclaims his belief in the unreality of matter. But a mere insistence that matter is unreal, no matter how intellectually asserted, or brilliantly developed, amounts to nothing but an opinion. It would be as easy, in short, to set up the unreality of matter as dogma, as it has been dogmatically to insist on its reality. The evidence of the senses is at once insidious and tenacious. The burden of proof rests consequently on those who challenge the accepted belief. Jesus of Nazareth recognized that when he taught, by parable, and healed by miracle; and he accepted the responsibility of proof, in turn, for his disciples, when he sent them out to preach the Gospel and to heal the sick.

Nearly two thousand years later, Mrs. Eddy recognized the same responsibility when she taught Christian Science and practiced Christian healing. She, too, accepted the responsibility of proof for her followers when, on page 92 of the Church Manual, she made one of the By-laws read: "Healing Better than Teaching, Sect. 7. Healing the sick and the sinner with Truth demonstrates what we affirm of Christian Science, and nothing can substitute this demonstration. I recommend that each member of this Church shall strive to demonstrate by his or her practice, that Christian Science heals the sick quickly and wholly, thus proving this Science to be all that we claim for it." The only right that a man has to be heard as a teacher of Truth is in the degree in which he is demonstrating his understanding of this by-law.

Frost

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last night a fairy came With magic wand, and waved Above my window pane, And lo! Forthwith there sprang Great branching strands of seaweed Floating in an arctic sea. But these gave quickly place To graceful bees and butterflies At poised above a grove— Giant acanthus leaves— Which made a bower where gleamed Strange birds, midst glint of jewelry, Sapphires and pearls emitting light. Long stood I there and gazed, until I quite forgot myself and all My earth-life here, and woke To realize I had been far afield. Seeing some mystic region of old Fairyland, traced by the silent frost Upon my window pane!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Woman Out of Babylon

THE framing of imaginary republics requires a more strenuous intellectual effort than the building of castles in the air. It has, therefore, never been so popular. Still, from the day of Plato to that of Samuel Butler the Second, it has been popular enough, and that with a fascination all its own. Yet in spite of the freedom so unlimitedly bestowed by an entire independence of the senate or the parliamentary draftsman, those dreamers have, with the exception of one or two suggestions more remarkable than desirable, shown a complete absence of originality in their discussions of the relation of the sexes. The truth is, to take a couple of examples, that the authors, both of "Utopia" and "The New Atlantis" were possessed of the sixteenth century mind, and were quite unable, unlike their great contemporary who drew Rosalind and Isabella, Portia and Imogen, to look over the rim of the century into futurity. They accepted a standard for men and women weighted with all the elementary animality of a Rabelais or the primitive philosophy of Mr. Tupper.

As a result of all this the mid-Victorian era found woman still very much in the position designed for her by the male citizens of Utopia. Her kingdom ended at the hall-door. Indeed, behind the hall door, she might possess her own boudoir, but, in the nature of things, she never aspired to the study or the library, unless she were as strong-minded as the famous Duchess of Newcastle, or sufficiently attractive to be a great political hostess. When she put forth a demand for "woman's rights" she was caricatured as aimlessly as the prohibitionist of today, or silenced by the antithetically elephantine humor of the retort of "man's wrongs." Today, it is true, all this is largely changed, but the change owes little to the philosophers and the law-makers. It is owing mainly to the revolt of the women, and to the gradual awakening of men, who seem to have been sleeping, through the ages, amidst the "Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin" of Milton's Eden.

The curious or, perhaps, the inevitable result, in a world of sensuous impressions, is that humanity has based its social order largely on the views which Milton, with hundreds of other fashioners of the world's thought, formed of the story of creation. It was in this way that the rib dogma and the theory of feminine servility, which had already found expression in the pages of More and Bacon, got finally embedded in Christian tradition and in the polity of civilized society. As a result the animal instinct of primeval man to regard the brute force of the male as the dominant factor in the social order, was gradually approved by time, sanctified by orthodoxy, and accepted as natural. Thus there grew up throughout the centuries two standards for the human race, which set up different scales of morality for the sexes, and demanded service from woman whilst insisting upon her dependence.

Now human nature being human nature woman by physical constitution no more differed from man than, as Shylock pointed out to Salarino, a Jew did from a Gentile:—"If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle us, do we not laugh? if you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not revenge? If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that. If a Jew wrong a Christian, what is his humility? Revenge. If a Christian wrong a Jew, what should his sufferance be by Christian example? Why, revenge. The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction." It is there the mischief of the situation lies. For century after century woman has watched man's vices equally with his virtues, and has suffered from his selfishness as well as profited by his generosity. All this time she has been shut up within herself, compelled to assume a virtue which she did not inherit from Eve, and to accept a dependence imposed upon her by Adam. What was to be expected? When the occasion and the temper were in evidence, she too "bettered the instruction." A bad woman it is commonly insisted is worse than a bad man.

What then is really required in the world today is to set up a true standard for woman as for man, and to show that these standards are complementary the one to the other, and are, in every particular stayed, the one upon the other. The ordinary means of keeping man or woman out of mischief has always been and still is the appeal to fear. Religion, so long as its terrors were all-powerful, appealed to hell, but when the place of the priest was taken by the doctor, the appeal was made to disease. Now it need scarcely be said that righteousness stayed upon fear is not righteousness at all. Nor is fear, for that matter, ever a sufficient dam to stay human passion. The medieval coin-clipper clipped the coin even though he knew a vat of boiling oil awaited him if he was caught, the highwayman galloped across the heath to meet the coach though he passed under the gibbet on his way. In just the same way neither the cucking-stool nor the lash ever exterminated the disorderly woman, nor did the stake and fagots conquer her illicit passion. All that happened was that the punishment was reduced without the crime increasing, except where special legislation had drawn an unfair distinction between the sexes. Then the equalizing of the right to sin without punishment promptly converted potential sinners into actual ones.

The old standard which an unregenerate man established for the benefit of a woman forcibly regenerate, broke down when the right of woman to control herself, instead of being controlled, made free every bypath of wrongdoing equally to the sexes. The Babylonish woman was born of such freedom, in a night, not out of the rib of a man, but through the force of his example. She may be met and seen, at any moment, in the cafés and on the racecourse, under the chandeliers of the drawing rooms or by the flaring street lights of the great

cities. Her aim is to make of man what, in the past, he made of her, and this not in any spirit of revenge, pace Shylock, though there may be a tinge of malice in it, but out of sheer lust in a new-found prodigality of freedom. Woman, in short, having found her freedom, has thrown Miss Austen and Miss Pinkerton finally to the dogs, has repudiated even George Eliot, and stands as the equal of man for good or for evil.

The position is a serious one, in the sense that it demands serious consideration and action. No doubt it can be left, "to the care of nature," to work itself out, and work out itself it will, but at what cost remains to be seen. Humanity lives, if it would only learn the fact, in a world of idea and not of physical phenomena, the phenomena being only externalized ideas. The question of education becomes, therefore, the all-important one; and this, not the mere intellectual development of the race, but the care of its moral and spiritual welfare. The conscience of the nations must apply itself to this if their progress is to be harmonious and sustained. And, perhaps, there is no question before them requiring a more urgent or a more honest decision than the one, What is to be the standard for the race, as "in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them"?

Capitalism and Teachers' Pay

THE other day, outside the class room, in a friendly conversation touching on salaries and prices, a professor in one of the leading American universities was heard to say, "Well, they haven't raised my pay any during the war. My income is just what it was before." And in spite of a half jocular manner, he was thereby stating a fact that is of serious importance to the people of the United States. Notwithstanding the numerous increases common in so-called wage-earning classes, notwithstanding the general understanding of the fact that the cost of living has gone up 60 to 70 per cent since 1914, the educators of the country have been, to a large extent, left with their incomes just about where they were when the war began.

In this same period, Capitalism has had its innings. United States Treasury Department figures showing the percentage of net income to capital stock for the year 1917, as compared with the same for the year 1916, give some measure of the increase accruing to many lines of capital during the war. One can hardly believe that in some cases it was as high as 33,000 per cent. Yet that is the fact concerning steel. Similarly, the net increase in the return on money invested in the coal industry in the first year of the United States in the war was over 6900 per cent; in theaters and motion picture shows, 143 per cent; in groceries, 2032 per cent; in warehousing, 4,31 per cent; in clothing and dry goods, 5293 per cent. Doubtless the money of teachers and university professors contributed to all these increases, yet the incomes of such people remained, in many cases, absolutely on a pre-war basis.

Figures put forth recently to "demonstrate the strength of the country's industrial and financial position and its ability to weather the storm and stress of reconstruction" show that, of the world supply of various essential materials, the United States produces 20 per cent of the gold, 40 per cent of the silver, iron, steel, and lead, 50 per cent of the zinc, 52 per cent of the coal, 60 per cent of the copper and aluminium, 66 per cent of the cotton and the oil, 75 per cent of the corn, and 85 per cent of the automobiles; all this with only 7 per cent of the world's land and 6 per cent of its population! The Deseret News, printing these figures, remarks that they are worth perusing, and even memorizing, "as a defense against undue anxiety arising from any cause whatever"; yet it is difficult to imagine that even the faithful memorizing of these percentages will go far to absolve from anxiety the school teacher and the college professor who find the things they need for themselves and their families priced 60 or 70 per cent more than in 1914 or 1915, while their ability to pay has not been materially enhanced.

In the face of such conditions, small wonder that the teachers and professors are seeking relief through organization. Like the actors, they hope to get what they want without adopting the strike as a cudgel, but the federation which they are gradually forming, with chapters in all important centers, is understood to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Already in the State of New York, where the Federation of Teachers has taken definite form, organization is believed to have had its beneficial effect in helping to secure legislation establishing a state-wide scale of compensation for teachers, in which the minimum is \$1005 yearly. This minimum can hardly be rated as exorbitant, especially in view of the fact that, reckoned as somewhat over \$19 per week, it compares nearly on a par with the weekly pay for such activities as those of mortar mixers and hod carriers, scaffold builders, drawtenders, and ferry gatemen. The New York results have been noted with interest by teachers all over the country, from Massachusetts to Oregon, and from Chicago to Atlanta, and wherever they have been studied they appear to have been accepted as an object lesson. Conscientious teachers and professors are not pleased with the notion that organization is necessary if they are to get their rights, but they are beginning to think there is no other way.

India

THE statement made in the British House of Commons, recently, by the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, to the effect that the government, whilst quite clearly recognizing the difficulties, and even dangers, of the present situation in India, had, nevertheless, no intention whatever of postponing the putting into effect of the long-promised reforms, is likely to become historic. The almost obvious policy, from the orthodox Anglo-Indian standpoint, for the government to pursue, in the existing circumstances, was, as Mr. Montagu expressed it, "to do nothing, to ride the storm and stifle political aspirations." Mr. Montagu, however, ever since he identified himself so closely with Indian affairs, some two years ago, has shown a dis-

certing tendency to break away from orthodox methods as far as India is concerned. In his now famous statement in the House of Commons in August, 1917, in which he definitely declared responsible government for India to be "the policy of His Majesty's government," he made it quite clear that the day of postponement was past, that the "more convenient season" was eliminated from the government program, and that, having set its hand to the great undertaking, the government was determined not to look back until it was completed. Mr. Montagu on that occasion, it will be remembered, announced his intention of going out to India "to make a practical beginning," thus to show India, as he hoped, that the government was "thoroughly in earnest."

The history of what followed is well known. Mr. Montagu proceeded to India, and there, with the help of the viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, conducted one of the most remarkable investigations ever made, embodying the results of his labors, later on, in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, which was published about a year ago. During the time that has elapsed since its publication, the report has been the subject of the most intense criticism. It has been attacked alike by the extreme Indian nationalist and the extreme Anglo-Indian; by the former because it did not go far enough; by the latter because it went much too far. The moderate man, however, has recognized three things about it: first, that it was an honest attempt to inaugurate a policy the adoption of which the implacable march of events rendered inevitable; second, that it quite definitely safeguarded the full sovereignty of the British Government; and, third, that it did not profess to be a final solution, but merely a "practical beginning."

The keynote, indeed, of the whole report, it cannot be too often insisted, lies in that paragraph in which it is emphatically intimated that the proposals are temporary. "The hope of avoiding mischief," this paragraph declares, "in such transitional schemes, lies in facing the fact that they are temporary expedients for training purposes, provided the goal is not merely kept in sight, but made attainable, not by agitation, but by the operation of machinery inherent in the scheme itself." Relying firmly on the sound political wisdom of this via media, Mr. Montagu and those who support him have never wavered. From first to last, in his dealings with the matter, the Secretary for India has recognized the necessity for "tireless and searching effort," as he expressed it in the House of Commons, the other day, to give progressively to India responsible government to the full measure of her ability to exercise it. Mr. Montagu has no doubts whatever on this point; hence his closing admonition to the House, after expressing the hope that the bill for alteration of the government of India would be introduced at the beginning of June: "Do it differently if you like. Find other methods if you please; but I beg of you do not do less."

The Sagacious Muses

IN THE estimation of many thoughtful and observing people, the theory so often advanced, to the effect that Opportunity knocks but once, and, if not welcomed, retires forever from the threshold where it has sought admission, has been sufficiently discredited and disproved in actual experience. Now it would seem that there is need for a general realization of the fact that in the determination to seize upon and utilize what appear to be fleeting and temporary opportunities, the supposed clarion call has frequently been mistaken. It is not to be argued, of course, that observations like the foregoing are designed to close the door upon those ambitious writers of fiction and verse, nor yet upon the painters of pictures, who, at times such as those recently experienced by the nations, are constrained to record and deliver some message to their fellows. But of those who, upon any occasion, no matter what its relative importance, seek to commercialize the Muses, as many have done to the discomfort of a patient public during the last four years, much might be said. And all that will be said, in the small space here utilized, will be uttered because of the conviction, believed to be general, that the so-called period novel, the period history, the period poem, and the period painting, have proved inadequate, immature, and usually quite unsatisfying. The best historical literature dealing with the events of the present era, be it poetry or prose, is that which has been written, not contemporaneously, so to speak, but in the light of retrospection. The greatest historical novels are, as a rule, written in periods much later than those with which they deal.

It is contended, especially by American defenders of so-called period literature, that a single instance, more than any other perhaps, sustains the position of those who support the "inspirational" theory. This case, as might be supposed, is "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a story which undoubtedly had a tremendous effect because of its timelessness. But this book would have been timely fifty years before. It has been denominated a period novel chiefly because of the events which succeeded its first publication, not because it was the spontaneous effort of an hour.

The tendency of those who claim to court the Muses seems too often to be to utilize, either by intent or otherwise, the emotional appeal, and the reaction is not often what the author or artist might wish. Even some of the more popular present-day writers have led patient and perhaps admiring readers too inevitably to the battle front, only to bring them back to their homes that they might study the reaction, the journey and the sojourn affording a vehicle of the period for sustaining an interest which might otherwise have been more effectively maintained. Specific instances of this sort might be cited in the cases of some recent so-called period novels which, despite any such criticism as that here offered, have enjoyed wide popular favor. The effort in these cases, aside from a single instance in which it was desired to dispose finally of a character in the novel who was greatly in the way, appears to have been to account, through the vicissitudes of war, for the moral transformation of "heroes" apparently thought to have been incapable of regeneration under less trying and stirring influences.

The reasonable view to take, it would seem, is that the Muses, and in this case, Opportunity, will wait. The Muses are, perhaps, sagacious, but not often impatient. They may, it seems probable, strongly prefer that those

who court them shall wait, before writing, until they have something to write. Then what is written may be worth reading.

Notes and Comments

BOTH the hope of future success and the admission in most cases of present failure in the production of motion picture drama are expressed in the quoted remark of a well-known producer in speaking about incidents of his occupation. "Recently," said he, "we worked for hours trying to get a girl's smile. We wanted just a simple, human smile, and yet, no matter what we did, it seemed to elude us. Finally we thought we had it, and quit. But a few minutes later, as I was walking down the street, I saw a real girl smile, and I knew we had missed it." It is the frequency with which the pictured smile "misses it" that makes a great many persons feel that the motion picture drama is after all a temporary institution, incapable of development as an art because it cannot conceal its own artificiality. On the other hand, as the producer knew by experience, once in a while the actor on the screen carries conviction comparable to that of an actor on the stage; and therein lies the hope of a remarkable mechanical invention to become a real medium of art expression.

"NOTHING is more dramatic than the truth," Mr. Edward Prince Bell, the London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, remarked to an Observer representative just as the American was preparing to leave Britain for a trip to his own country. It is this truth which he has sought, obtained, and transmitted to "the other side" in his dispatches describing Britain's part in the war. Being admitted to the confidence of public men, he found there was nothing to be concealed. "Everything was," and this is his testimony to Britain, "absolutely sincere and aboveboard. There was never a single instance, either in the Army or in the Navy, or in the Flying Service, or in the great public departments, where any official or any Englishman at all in any position tried to bring the slightest pressure upon us to color our reports in any way."

SINCE the armistice, Mr. Bell has come in touch with the "public school" boys of Britain, and it must be remembered that in England the public school is the very antithesis of the United States. In them he sees the greatest hope for the future. He was strongly impressed with "their amazing intelligence and enthusiasm." He does not forget that "before any great time they are going to be running the Empire." In that fact, and in the encouragement given American boys and girls to turn their attention to Anglo-American relations, he evidently bases his surety that very soon "we shall get rid of all nonsense between the two nations."

NEW names for new things have often been secured by offering a prize for the most original and striking suggestion, but one somehow doubts that any widely popular name for what is now called, in America, a substitute saloon will be obtained by this process. The experiment is to be tried at a Methodist centenary celebration on the State Fair Grounds at Columbus, Ohio. Visitors will see, among various exhibits displaying the city and country life of nations all over the world, a room very much like the vanishing American saloon, but devoted to non-alcoholic beverages. Whoever sees it may suggest a name and compete for the prize offered for the most likely popular title. Many will doubtless try for the prize, and some one will win it; but the chances are, so far as popular usage goes, that the substitute saloon will eventually name itself.

IT WOULD be difficult for any other street in America to substantiate a claim to being more widely known than Broadway, New York; and very likely the Broadway Association, which recently sent out 15,000 letters asking for suggestions toward the improvement of that famous thoroughfare has no exact duplicate anywhere. The letters were sent, and answers came back from persons in every walk of life. Bankers and bootblacks, shopkeepers and street vendors, anybody and everybody who has to do with the ancient street that wends a diagonal way through the gridiron street pattern of the great city "gave a thought to Broadway," as the letter requested, and the suggestions ranged from keeping dogs off the street to erecting "the most beautiful light tower in the world" and dedicating it to soldiers and sailors. In most cases the matter was considered seriously, which shows that the Broadway Association has the sympathy and respect of those who do business on Broadway.

SOME of the present-day newspaper picture makers in the United States, not artists, show an apparent utter disregard of laws in some of their illustrations dealing with the prohibition situation. As this situation rests, forty-five of the forty-eight states have ratified the constitutional amendment which promises relief from liquor. And what do the makers of the so-called funny pictures do? Picture after picture is published with detailed verbal explanations telling how to violate the prohibition law. These inscriptions encourage law-breaking. They are apparently meant to combat the purpose of the great law-abiding majority of the Nation, for, in some cases, they give recipes for making stuff which the Nation has condemned.

A STATEMENT about the double-headed eagle of Austria-Hungary by a gentleman who writes to a New York editor and is apparently versed in the history of the symbol, will surprise many people who have believed that it stood for harmonious agreement between Austria and Hungary. As a matter of fact, says this corrector of popular mistakes, the double-headed eagle was adopted by Francis of Austria in 1804, and symbolized, not a union of Austria and Hungary, but the Hapsburg claim that the new "Austrian Empire" was the successor of the Holy Roman Empire. In Hungary the double-headed eagle had no symbolic meaning; the Hungarians disliked it, and riots have occurred in their efforts to remove the symbol from buildings occupied by the joint armies. One may imagine, therefore, that Hungary little regrets that the double-headed eagle has been officially deprived of a head, and will soon be an extinct heraldic bird.